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1,941
S8F32
Cap, 2

FEED Situation



Table 1.--Corn: Acreage, supply, distribution and prices, 1969-74

Item	: 1969/70:	: 1970/71:	: 1971/72:	: 1972/73: pre-	: 1973/74: forecast:	: 1974/75: projected
	: :	: :	: :	: liminary:	: 1/:	: :
<u>Acreage (Mil.)</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Base or allotment	: 90.3	: 90.3	: 90.2	: 88.1	: 88.7	: ---
Set-aside	: 27.2	: 26.1	: 14.1	: 24.4	: 5.7	: 0
Planted	: 64.3	: 66.8	: 74.1	: 66.8	: 71.3	: 75.5
Harvested for grain	: 54.6	: 57.4	: 64.0	: 57.3	: 61.5	: 65.5
<u>Yield per acre (Bu.)</u>	: 85.9	: 72.4	: 88.1	: 96.9	: 92.4	: 97.0
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	<u>Mil. bu.</u>	:	:
<u>Supply</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Carryin (Oct. 1)	: 1,118	: 1,005	: 667	: 1,126	: 707	: 626
Production	: 4,687	: 4,152	: 5,641	: 5,553	: 5,678	: 6,354
Imports	: 1	: 4	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1
Total	: 5,806	: 5,161	: 6,309	: 6,680	: 6,386	: 6,981
<u>Disappearance</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feed	: 3,795	: 3,581	: 3,978	: 4,300	: 4,212	: 4,570
Food, Ind. and Seed	: 394	: 396	: 409	: 415	: 423	: 430
Total domestic	: 4,189	: 3,977	: 4,387	: 4,715	: 4,635	: 5,000
Exports	: 612	: 517	: 796	: 1,258	: 1,125	: 1,050
Total	: 4,801	: 4,494	: 5,183	: 5,973	: 5,760	: 6,050
<u>Carryout (Sept. 30)</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Government <u>2/</u>	: 543	: 330	: 718	: 172 *	:	:
"Free"	: 462	: 337	: 408	: 535	:	:
Total	: 1,005	: 667	: 1,126	: 707	: 626	: 931
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	<u>Dol. per bu.</u>	:	:
<u>Price Support</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>and season price</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
National av. loan rate	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.10
Support payment <u>3/</u>	: .13	: .14	: .16	: .26	:	:
Received by farmers	: 1.16	: 1.33	: 1.08	: 1.60	** 2.18	:
Chicago, No. 2 yellow	: 1.31	: 1.47	: 1.23	: 1.91	** 2.41	:
Omaha, No. 2 yellow	: 1.24	: 1.39	: 1.23	: 1.80	** 2.38	:

1/ Based on November 1 indications.

2/ Under loan and CCC uncommitted inventory.

3/ Average earned on all corn produced.

* Includes 81 million bushels committed for sale by CCC.

** October - November average.

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SUMMARY

A tight supply and demand situation dominates the outlook for feed grains. The supply for 1973/74 totals 240 million tons, 3% below 1972/73. Production, forecast at 208 million tons, is 8 million more than last year, but carryover of old grain into the marketing year was down a third to 32 million tons.

A further decline in carryover is likely at the end of 1973/74. Total disappearance, projected at 212 million tons, will exceed production. Domestic use may not quite match last year's 173 million tons if high feed costs reduce feeding rates and offset an expected 2% increase in livestock numbers. Foreign demand, projected at 40 million (short) tons, continues exceptionally strong.

Corn production is forecast at a record 5.7 billion bushels. Plus carryover of old crop corn gives a supply of 6.4 billion bushels 4% smaller than last year. Production is short of expected use, for the second consecutive year, causing another probable reduction in the carryover to about 625 million bushels next October. The tight supply plus high prices, strong exports, and some shift back to soybean meal feeding probably will bring a modest drop in domestic use. Export demand is projected at 1.1 billion bushels, down about 10% from the 1972/73 record.

Corn prices (Chicago) in mid-November were around \$2.50 a bushel, about \$1.20 above a year earlier. With tight supplies and strong demand, farmers' prices into next spring may average about \$1 a bushel above the \$1.32 national average for that period last year. However, prices next spring will be influenced by acreage prospects, weather, and the world supply-demand situation.

The sorghum supply for 1973/74 shows the only increase among the feed grains. At 1 billion bushels it is 8% above last year and the largest since 1965/66. The larger supply makes more feed available for domestic and export needs and indicates a carryover of around 100 million bushels next October 1, up about a fourth from a year earlier.

Domestic use of oats in 1973/74 may decline for the fourth consecutive year to around 746 million bushels. Domestic use was off 15% in July-September. Barley's domestic use in 1973/74 probably will be close to last year's 383 million bushels. Exports may increase about a fifth from last year's 66 million bushels.

Despite a record soybean crop nearly a fourth above last year's record, domestic feeding of high-protein feeds in 1973/74 likely will make only a 6%

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gain to around 19.7 million tons. An 8% increase is forecast for domestic feeding of soybean meal; prices could average about a third below last season's \$230 per ton at Decatur. Combined supplies of other proteins may be down slightly.

World production of feed grains in 1973/74 is a record 582 million metric tons, 7% above a year earlier and 3% above the previous peak 2 years earlier. But depleted carryover stocks in major grain exporting nations make supplies barely adequate for 1973/74 requirements and carryover stocks at the end of the season will be down to the lowest level in more than 15 years.

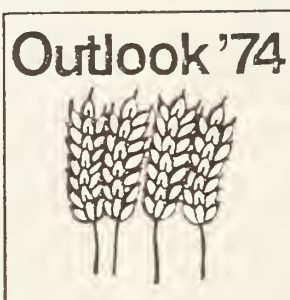
During 1968-72, world feed grain consumption rose at a rate of 19 million tons yearly; U.S. consumption rose about 6 million annually. In the past 5 years, world feed grain production has lagged increasing world demand, reflected in rising exports and prices.

Larger feed grain crops in 1974/75 would soften prices, help keep countries with limited purchasing power in world grain markets, and provide increased assurance of food security. The 1974 U.S. feed grain crop is projected to increase by 20 million short tons mainly because of increased acreage in prospect. Domestic needs may be up as much as 9 million, but exports may decline 3 million.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 17-19, 1973

The National Agricultural Outlook Conference has been set for December 17 through 19, 1973, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. This year's Conference is about 2 months earlier than usual to give farmers and farm suppliers more time to plan for 1974 food production.

The 1974 outlook for U.S. agriculture and the general economy will receive particular attention at the Conference. The outlook for farm inputs such as fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and farm equipment will be stressed. Sessions on the 1974 outlook for major commodities will make up an important part of the Conference as usual. The Conference is sponsored by USDA's Economic Research Service, Extension Service, and Agricultural Research Service.



FEED SITUATION



FEED GRAINS (Total)

Supply and Use Prospects

The 1973/74 feed grain supply will total around 240 million tons, 3% under last year's record supply. Since July 1, supply prospects have been little changed. The stability this year primarily reflects relatively small changes in crop prospects so far this year.

Crop prospects so far this year varied only 4 million tons. In 1972, prospects of 183 million tons on August 1 eventually climbed 17 million to the final estimate of 200 million tons in March 1973. Final 1973 production will likely be close to the record 208 million tons indicated on November 1, 4% more than in 1972.

Feed grain production prospects

Crop report of—	1972	1973
	<i>Million short tons</i>	<i>Million short tons</i>
March (Projected)	190	209
July (Projected)	184	211
August (Forecast)	183	207
September (Forecast)	189	210
October (Forecast)	193	211
November (Forecast)	198	208
January (Preliminary)	198	
March (Special survey)	200	---

Feed grain carryover into 1973/74 totaled 32 million tons, down a third from the 48 million tons of a year earlier and well below levels of most recent years. For the first time in more than 20 years, "free" carryover was larger than the volume under loan and owned by CCC. Of the tonnage carried over, 10.7 million is listed as under loan and owned by CCC. Thus, government stocks are the lowest in 2 decades. Because 1972 crop loans and earlier crops resealed were not extended beyond their maturity, some 5½ million tons listed under loan on October 1 are destined for private ownership because market prices are well above loan reduction costs. CCC presently holds about a million tons (primarily oats) in its uncommitted inventory. CCC also holds about 4 million tons which have been committed for sale and will eventually go into the market. The sales have not been consummated because the movement of this grain would further aggravate the transportation crunch.

Consequently, the 1973/74 supply (production plus carryover) is functioning in the absence of relatively large stocks of grain under loan and CCC ownership, and the market will not have the stabilizing effect of large quantities of government stocks, which have existed over the past several years. Therefore, market prices probably will fluctuate more than in years when rising prices moved grain out of government inventories and farm loans into the market.

Disappearance of feed grains in 1973/74 will likely total about 212 million tons, or a little below 1972/73. This would be slightly larger than production, reducing the carryover into 1974/75 about 3 million tons to a low 29 million tons.

Domestic use (90% fed to livestock) is estimated at 172 million tons, a little below 1972/73. This estimate takes into account a 2% increase forecasted for grain-consuming animal units (GCAU's) but assumes a lower feed rate (1.31 tons per GCAU) than last season. The feeding rate of 1.35 tons in 1972/73 was extraordinarily heavy—despite 4% less meat output—and was probably due to a number of factors including:

Grain consuming animal units¹

Class	1971/72	1972/73 ²	1973/74 ³
	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>
Dairy cattle	13.0	12.8	12.3
Cattle on feed	27.2	28.3	30.0
Other cattle	7.0	7.5	8.1
Hogs	36.5	34.7	34.0
Poultry	31.5	30.5	31.7
Other livestock	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	117.0	115.6	117.9

¹ Livestock and poultry fed during the October-September feeding year weighted by relative consumption of grain and other concentrates; 1 unit is equivalent to 1 milk cow.

² Preliminary. ³ Forecast based on November 1973 indications.

1. Favorable livestock and poultry feed price ratios during the first 6 months.
2. Extremely tight protein feed supplies which encouraged more grain feeding.
3. High moisture content of the corn and sorghum crops which contributed to heavier feeding, especially early in the season.
4. More feeding because of extremely muddy feedlots and wet fields, particularly in the fall and winter of 1972/73.

5. Forage and hay shortages because of tropical storm Agnes in the Northeast during the summer of 1972 and the drought in the Northwest during the summer of 1973.
6. Banning the growth stimulant diethylstilbestrol (DES) for cattle and sheep.

Many of these factors probably will not be present in 1973/74. For example, livestock feed-price ratios may be less favorable to livestock production in the first half of the year and the quality of the 1973 corn and sorghum crops is better than in 1972 when weather was extremely wet at harvesttime. The big soybean crop will make more protein feed available at lower, more stable prices than in the second half of 1972/73.

Wheat Feeding May Be Little Changed

Wheat feeding during the October-September 1973/74 feeding season may be about the same as the 5 million tons (166 million bushels) fed in 1972/73. The greatest volume is always fed during the July-September quarter when new crop wheat becomes available (usually at seasonally low prices) while feed grain prices are usually at their seasonal peak.¹ Despite prospects for another record wheat crop in 1974, low stocks of old crop wheat may dampen wheat feeding in July-September 1974. Wheat prices may still be high relative to feed grains which also would discourage feeding of wheat.

Export Demand Continues Strong

To borrow a quote from the Summary of the November 1972 *Feed Situation* referring to the 1972/73 season, "Exports, the key to the feed grain outlook, will have a major impact on disappearance and prices over the next few months." This turned out to be perhaps the understatement of the year as exports jumped to an unprecedented level of 43 million tons, nearly three-fifths above 1971/72 and almost half above the previous peak in 1965/66. Feed grain prices also ran up to the highest levels of the century. Export demand is projected to continue strong in 1973/74 at around 40 million tons.

The farm value of U.S. feed grain exports for the 1972/73 marketing season soared to an unprecedented \$2.4 billion, almost 2½ times the 1971/72 level. Present indications point to a similar export value for 1973/74. Higher prices may about offset the anticipated lower volume of shipments.

¹Annual wheat feeding estimates carried in the *Feed Situation* and the *Wheat Situation* are not identical because of differences in time periods. The marketing year in the *Wheat Situation* is July-June; the feeding year in the *Feed Situation* is October-September. The July-September quarter (the heaviest wheat feeding period) is the first quarter of the wheat marketing year and the last quarter of the previous feeding year.

Farm value of feed grain exports¹

Marketing year ²	Corn	Grain sorg.	Oats	Barley	Total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1965	797	266	23	79	1,165
1966	604	253	13	48	918
1967	652	165	7	31	855
1968	578	101	5	12	696
1969	703	135	3	15	856
1970	688	164	11	76	939
1971	860	129	14	50	1,053
1972 prel. ...	2,013	297	17	80	2,407

¹ Volume exported at season average price received by farmers. ² Beginning October for corn and grain sorghum, July for oats and barley.

Sizing Up The Boom In World Export Demand

Last year's grain export boom was triggered by short 1972 food and feed crops around the world. But despite a record 1973 world grain crop, world grain demand continues exceptionally strong in 1973/74.

With world population growing at the rate of 75 million people annually, the demand for food and fiber also continues to grow. Many countries are upgrading the diets of their people. Feed grain consumption (mainly by livestock and poultry), consistently increased at the average rate of 19 million metric tons annually during 1968-72 (table 11). World production, while fluctuating, during this period increased at the average annual rate of 12 million tons. In those years when production fell, large carryover stocks were available to meet consumption requirements. This was the case in 1972/73; increased import requirements reduced carryover stocks of exporting countries to low levels.

World feed grain production in 1973 is estimated to increase 30 million metric tons to a record 582 million metric tons. This volume increase exceeds the 18-million-ton projected increase in consumption. But with low carryover stocks, the increased supply about matches the expected increased consumption holding the 1974 carryover below 60 million tons. This means that the rate of consumption in 1974/75 will hinge almost entirely on 1974 production, as there are no reserves of stocks available to permit expanded consumption in the event of a short crop. If world production in 1974 only increases by the normal additional consumption requirements, the feed grain situation would continue tight through 1974/75. If world production increases moderately more than the 20 million tons, there would be some recovery in stocks, which since 1969/70 have declined relative to growing requirements. Small stocks contribute to the widening market prices. The 1974 U.S. feed grain crop is projected to increase 20 million short tons, but domestic needs may be up as much as 9 million.

An important aspect on the demand side is how long the importing countries will maintain their heavy purchases with corn prices at over \$100 per metric ton, f.o.b. Gulf Ports. The United States exports corn to over 100 countries. Economies of more than half of these countries are classed as less developed, yet they made heavy purchases of U.S. corn in 1972/73. However, their limited buying power may not permit them to continue their heavy purchases at prevailing high prices for an extended period. Even if 1974 world crops are large, as expected, many of these countries still may drop out of the world grain market. There would be some crop improvements in most all countries, and increased food availabilities.

On the other hand, importing countries with economies in a rapid growth cycle would continue to represent strong import demand for feed grains. In addition, any shortage of fuel supplies in Europe and elsewhere in the world could also limit increases in crop output depending on allocation priorities. In this event, there could be a need to buy more feed abroad as a hedge.

1974/75 Projections

U.S. feed grain production in 1974 is projected to reach 228 million tons, 10% above the record 1973 output. This assumes a response to strong prices, and complete planting freedom that would push seedings up about 4 million more acres and if there are no serious disruptions in fuel, fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide supplies, yield would about continue on trend. Good weather this fall should permit farmers to return to their usual practice of preparing seed beds and topdressing fertilizer following the fall harvests.

A 9-million-ton or 5% increase is projected for domestic use during 1974/75. Grain-consuming animal units, especially cattle and poultry, may expand by as much as 2½% and feeding rates should resume their long-term uptrend.

If 1974 crops around the world are large as expected, U.S. exports in 1974/75 would back off from the phenomenal volumes of 1972/73 and 1973/74. Total use of U.S. feed grains, placed at 218 million tons, would be less than projected production providing some buildup in the 1975 carryover stocks from the low levels in 1973 and 1974. In this setting, feed grain prices would likely average well below the high 1973/74 mark but still above loan rates.

CORN

Supply Down 4%

The corn supply for 1973/74 totals 6.4 billion bushels, 4% less than last year's record supply. Record production, estimated in November at 5.7 billion bushels, is 125 million or 2% more than in 1972.

The October 1 carryover, however, fell from 1.1 billion bushels to 0.7 billion, a drop of 37% and more than offset the record high production. Corn yields will average around 92 bushels per acre, down about 5 bushels from last year's record yield and about 2 bushels below our initial projection. Following completion of seedings, weather was generally kind to the crop. But plant population per acre for 11 Midwest States was down 3% and contributed to this year's lower yield; plant population in 1972 increased 6% for these states.

The area planted to corn totaled about 71 million acres, 4½ million more than in 1972 and about 3 million below our earlier projections. The prolonged wet weather at planting time apparently caused a sizable shift to soybeans which can be planted later than corn. In light of strong demand, the corn supply is the tightest of all the feed grains.

Uncertainty on Domestic Demand

There are more than the usual unknowns in forecasting domestic use for 1973/74. Before looking at 1973/74 let us examine the last 3 years:

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Dom. use, bil. bu.	4.0	4.4	4.7
Supply bil. bu.	5.2	6.3	6.7
Farm price, \$/bu.	1.33	1.08	1.60
GCAU's, mil.	117.5	117.0	115.6
Feed grains feed per			
GCAU, tons	1.18	1.27	1.34
Crop quality	good	good	wet
Meat production, % change . .	+6	-1	-4
Protein feed, % change	0	0	-7

In 1970/71, domestic use dropped 5% but was fairly well explained by the smaller supply, higher prices, and a drop in livestock and poultry feed price ratios. For example, the hog-corn price ratio fell from 20.8 to 12.8, egg-feed price from 9.9 to 7.4. Feed disappearance per GCAU fell 5%.

In 1971/72, domestic use increased 4% and ended up about on the long-term trend. Supplies up 22%, were record large and prices dropped sharply to \$1.08 a bushel. Livestock-feed price ratios recovered to levels favorable for livestock production but poultry feed price ratios remained below average because of depressed poultry prices. The feeding rate surged to a new peak of 1.27 tons per GCAU.

In 1972/73, domestic use increased 7%, ending up about 200 million bushels above trend. The larger supply, wet crop and sharply reduced protein feed supplies apparently more than offset effects of higher prices, and a decline in GCAU's (especially hogs and poultry, major consumers of corn). Feeding rates soared again (to 1.35 tons per GCAU), but meat output fell 4%.

In 1973/74, domestic use of corn may drop slightly below the 4.7 billion bushels consumed in 1972/73.

Prices will be highest since the short supply in 1947/48; high prices should have a tempering effect on consumption. Supplies are down 4% and are very tight. The use of DES in cattle and sheep rations was banned in January 1973 causing some additional feeding, but some feeders are switching to approved substitutes, and the absence of DES may have less impact in 1974. Another important factor will be increased availabilities of protein feed at much lower prices than in 1972/73. This may result in some switching back to protein feed for least-cost rations. Urea, a major competitor to oilseed meal for feeding cattle and sheep, may be in tight supply and prices much higher than in 1972/73 because of the demand for fertilizer by crop producers. GCAU's are forecasted to increase 2% to 118 million.

October-December Domestic Use May Be Down

Domestic use of corn in the October-December quarter was extremely heavy during the past 2 years, increasing 17% in that quarter of 1971 and 11% in 1972. Livestock and poultry numbers on farms around the first of October in 1973 were not materially different from a year ago:

Class	October 1 (Approx.)		
	1972	1973 (est.)	Change
	Million head	Million head	Percent
Cattle on feed	11.8	12.1	+3
Hogs (Sept. 1)	60.3	60.5	0
Milk cows	11.9	11.5	-3
Hens (Layers)	301	288	-4
Broilers	738	742	+1
Turkeys	47.4	48.0	+1

With prospects for a lower feeding rate because of (1) better quality crop, (2) a much drier harvesting period, (3) high prices, (4) large sorghum supply and (5) more protein feeding, domestic use of corn in October-December 1973 could fall by as much as 100 million bushels to around 1.5 billion.

Exports to be High Again in 1973/74

Corn exports during 1972/73 surged to a record 1,258 million bushels, far surpassing the previous peak of 796 million in 1971/72. Increases occurred in each quarter of the season, rising from 257 million bushels during October-December to 377 million in July-September. Two of the world's largest grain producers, The Peoples Republic of China (PRC) and the USSR, accounted for 14% of the increase.

Export demand for 1973/74 continues strong although the volume may slip to around 1.1 billion bushels. More corn is expected to go to Japan, USSR,

PRC, and Eastern Europe, but more than offsetting will be less to Western Europe, and Western Hemisphere nations.

Estimated 1973/74 domestic use plus exports gives a total disappearance of 5.8 billion bushels, 3% below last year and somewhat more than the 1973 crop. This would mean another tight carryover next October in the area of 625 million bushels, well below the 707 million this past October.

Strong Prices At Least Until Spring

With supplies tight relative to strong export and domestic demands, high corn prices likely will be around until spring. At that time, the price situation will depend on 1974 acreage prospects here and around the world and will be sensitive to weather. Export prospects will continue to be the major demand factor causing changes in grain prices. The quarterly stocks reports provides check points of domestic use. But weekly inspections for export and the weekly export booking reports that record anticipated export sales are measures of export demand.

The October-March export movement of corn may be heavier than the 558 million bushels shipped in that period of 1972/73. As a hedge against a possible world short feed grain crop in 1974, countries that have bought corn may want to take possession of it as fast as their storage and transportation facilities will permit. This situation would have a bullish impact on prices.

Another market factor is absence of government grain to backstop the market. Loans are available on 1973 crops even though they will eventually be redeemed and available for the market.

Chicago corn prices have run up more than 50 cents a bushel since mid-October, reaching \$2.79 on November 21. After the peak harvest in early November, prices may show some additional seasonal strength in December and January. During October-March 1972/73, Chicago monthly prices averaged \$1.50 per bushel and the farm price averaged \$1.32. Prices in October-March 1973/74 could average as much as \$1.00 above those of a year ago.

Unusually Wide Spread Between Market and Farm Prices During 1972/73

The volatile 1972/73 market also brought an extremely wide difference between the market price and prices received by farmers. The typical mid-month Illinois farm price runs about 10-12 cents under the Chicago price. But with sharply rising market prices last summer, this difference increased, reaching 34 cents a bushel in August. The market prices are based on closing quotations of the daily cash prices while the farm prices are weighted by

carlot sales, and should be representative of actual cash sales. Thus, purely on the definitional basis, rapidly rising market prices simply move at a faster pace than farm sales. In addition, the extraordinarily strong demand put a crunch on the transportation system, which probably reflected some premiums being paid to get the grain moved from interior locations to consumption.

Another major factor associated with the spread between farm and market prices is increased costs of grain merchandising. These include:

1. Higher prices of grain requires more dollars to finance the inventory.
2. Interest rates have increased, generally from 7% to 10%.
3. Because of transportation jams inventories must be financed for up to 6 months or longer compared to no more than 30 days in the past.

Nebraska illustrates this more vividly, since it is more interior and having more transportation difficulties than Illinois. Prices received by Nebraska farmers were well below those of Illinois farmers while the market prices between the States were similar. In Nebraska the difference between the farm price and Omaha market price jumped to 52 cents a bushel by summer; a more normal spread would be about 8-10 cents per bushel. According to the Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service, costs of merchandising corn at 1973 harvesttime were running about 21 cents a bushel compared with the typical cost of 4 cents.

GRAIN SORGHUM

In 1972/73, domestic disappearance of grain sorghum totaled 679 million bushels, slightly less

than in the two preceding years, but more than in other recent years. Domestic use was larger than a year earlier in October-March but was below a year earlier in April-September, even though sorghum prices in relation to corn prices were lower in the second half of the year. On the other hand, exports were larger than a year earlier in all quarters and totaled 212 million bushels, largest since 1966/67.

Supply Larger In 1973/74

Grain sorghum supplies of 1,044 million bushels in 1973/74 will be up 8% and the largest in 5 years, due to the record crop. Carryin stocks of 73 million bushels on October 1 were the lowest since 1954, but the 1973 crop, forecast at 971 million bushels on November 1, is record large.

The increase in the 1973 grain sorghum crop was due to both more harvested acreage and to higher yields. Harvested acreage of 15.9 million acres was up 17% and the yield per acre was a record 61.2 bushels, up $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Domestic Use to Increase; Exports to Continue Large

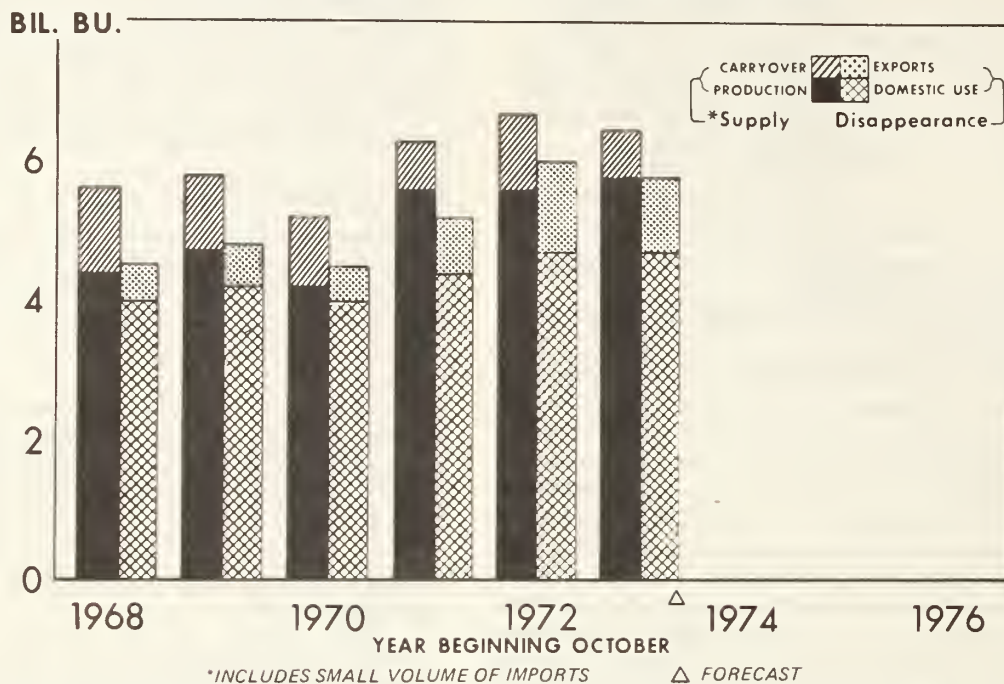
Grain sorghum supplies for 1973/74 are large enough to permit an increase over 1972/73 in domestic use and to maintain a high level of exports. Domestic usage for feed probably will be larger in 1973/74, by perhaps about 10%, because of increases in livestock numbers particularly cattle, and continued light feeding of wheat. Although grain sorghum exports will continue very large, they are not expected to quite equal the 212 million bushels exported in 1972/73. As a result, carryover stocks next October 1 are expected to recover to somewhat more normal levels.

Market and farm prices of corn¹

Period	No. 2 Yel. Chicago	Av. grade Ill. farm	Diff.	No. 2 Yel. Omaha	Av. grade Nebr. farm	Diff.
	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>
1972						
Oct.	1.30	1.17	.13	1.27	1.18	.09
Nov.	1.32	1.21	.11	1.35	1.23	.12
Dec.	1.59	1.47	.12	1.55	1.38	.16
1973						
Jan.	1.57	1.43	.14	1.51	1.34	.17
Feb.	1.61	1.41	.20	1.49	1.27	.22
Mar.	1.58	1.41	.17	1.48	1.29	.19
Apr.	1.63	1.48	.15	1.49	1.31	.18
May	1.97	1.75	.22	1.80	1.47	.33
June	2.36	2.13	.23	2.22	1.77	.45
July	2.46	2.25	.21	2.26	1.81	.45
Aug.	3.24	2.90	.34	3.02	2.50	.52
Sept.	2.47	2.21	.26	2.36	2.11	.25
Oct.	2.29	2.16	.13	2.33	2.16	.17
Nov.						

¹ Average price for 5 days around the middle of the month.

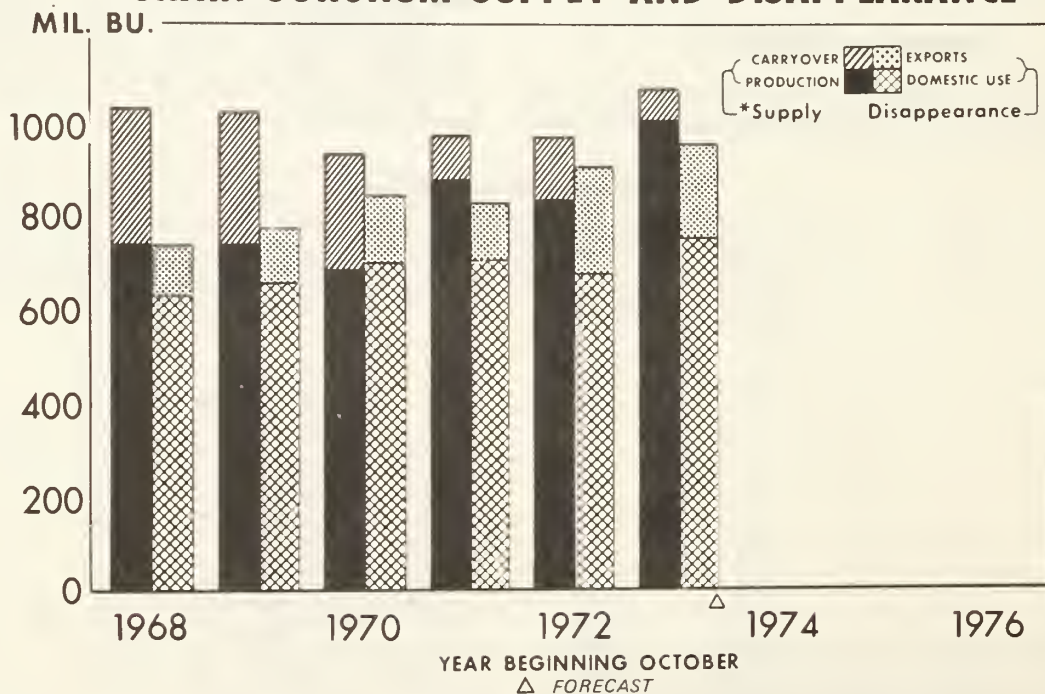
CORN SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE



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GRAIN SORGHUM SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE



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Stronger Prices In 1973/74

With demand for feed grains continuing strong, prices of grain sorghum are expected to average higher than in 1972/73. Margins above a year earlier are expected to be largest in the first half of the marketing year. Prices in the second half, although they may be near year-earlier levels, will be affected by prospects for the 1974 sorghum crop, now projected almost as large as the 1973 record, as well as prospects for other grain crops.

OATS

The downtrend in oat supplies continued in 1973/74. The supply totaled 1,116 million bushels, 10% less than the year before (table 3). Oat production was 702 million bushels in 1973, not much bigger than the 1972 crop which was the smallest since 1934 when drought cut production sharply. More acres were harvested, 14.5 million compared with 13.6 million in 1972, but yields were down sharply, averaging 48.4 bushels per acre, down from 51.1 bushels in 1972.

In 1973/74, domestic use is projected at 746 million bushels, 57 million below 1972/73. In July-September, the first quarter of the marketing year, domestic disappearance totaled 253 million bushels, down around 15% from a year earlier. Exports are projected at 40 million bushels, up from 24 million. Larger exports anticipated to the European Community, Eastern Europe and other West Europe account for most of the increase.

Oat prices responded to increasing demand for feed grains in 1972/73 but did not rise relatively as much as corn prices. Oat prices likely will average higher again in 1973/74, reflecting the stronger tone in feed grain prices this year.

Oat Stocks Put in Disaster Grain Reserve

In mid-October, the USDA announced that 50 million of approximately 77 million bushels of oats held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had been designated as a disaster reserve.

The reserve will be used primarily as feed in officially designated disaster areas.

The disaster reserve will be maintained and managed by CCC and will be part of its commingled inventory acquired through price support operations. USDA will be able to rotate, relocate, and substitute commodities as needed to meet program responsibilities.

In the past, most CCC commodities used for emergencies have been distributed under the Department's emergency livestock feed program. Under this program, eligible farmers in officially designated disaster areas will receive reduced price

feed to help preserve and maintain foundation herds and other eligible livestock.

BARLEY

The 1973/74 barley supply was 607 million bushels, almost unchanged from the 1972/73 supply of 612 million bushels (table 3). Carryin stocks of 163 million bushels on July 1 were slightly smaller than a year earlier but this was about offset by a 1973 crop of 429 million bushels compared with 423 million in 1972.

Domestic use of barley in 1973/74 is projected at 383 million bushels, the same as in 1972/73 when 145 million bushels were used for food, industry, and seed and 238 million bushels were fed. Exports are expected to increase further to about 80 million bushels, up from 66 million in 1972/73 and largest since 1961/62. Large increases are expected in exports to the Economic Community, other Western Europe, and Eastern Europe. In the first 4 months of the 1973/74 barley marketing year, (July-October), exports totaled about 36 million bushels, about 2½ times the exports of a year earlier.

Prices To Continue Strong

In the 1972/73 marketing year (July-June), barley prices rose sharply and averaged \$1.20 per bushel for No. 3 or better feed barley at Minneapolis. This was the highest since 1966/67 when prices averaged the same. Prices rose during most of the year and continued higher so far in the 1973/74 marketing year. Unusually strong export demands has contributed to strength in barley prices.

Barley prices are expected to continue strong over the next few months along with other feed grain prices and to average higher than in 1972/73.

1974 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

President Nixon signed the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 on August 10. The Act, a 4-year program beginning with the 1974 crops and ending with the 1977 crops, replaces the Agriculture Act of 1970. The Act contains 10 titles with Title V carrying provisions for feed grains. Major provisions of the 1974 program compared with 1973 are shown in table 23).

The new law continues the policy of producer flexibilities and market price orientation established by the 1970 Act. A new feature of the Act includes the concept of guaranteed or target prices and deficiency payments for feed grains, wheat, and cotton.

Established target prices are a guaranteed return on the projected production from an allotment. This

provision is similar to that of the 1970 Act except participants are now guaranteed a return on production from their total allotment instead of from half of their former base acreage.

Payments will be made to producers if the weighted average price received by farmers during the first 5 months of the marketing season is less than the target price. If a sign-up is required for participants, it will be to the advantage of all farmers with a feed grain allotment to *sign up* for the 1974 program. In doing so, they automatically insure a government guaranteed return on the projected production from their allotment, if the 5-month average falls below the guarantee. Provisions for enrolling in the program will be announced later.

The "target" price concept does not set the market but leaves the forces of supply and demand for individual commodities free to establish prices. The Act continues to provide a loan program for participants. The loan rate for 1974 crop-corn has been raised 5 cents to \$1.10 a bushel, sorghum 5 cents to \$1.05 a bushel, barley 4 cents to 90 cents a bushel, but oats unchanged at 54 cents a bushel.

Base averages formerly used for feed grains have been changed to farm allotments. The 1974 national allotment for feed grains is 89 million acres. This allotment was established to satisfy the projected domestic and foreign demand for 1974/75. No national allotment is established for individual feed grains since there is no restriction on acreage planted with full substitution. However, allotments for individual feed grains will be established at the farm level from the farm's feed grain base. This was necessary to determine the farm pay base and set-aside requirement, if any. The national feed grain allotment for the ensuing crop must be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on or before January 1.

HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS

Protein Feed Still Tight Relative to Needs

Following the memorable 1972/73 season of hard-to-get supplies and sky high prices, the demand for high-protein feeds in 1973/74 may not increase for the first time in several years despite larger supplies of soybean meal and much lower price prospects. Livestock feeders who were unable to acquire adequate supplies for optimum least-cost rations in 1972/73 adjusted their feeding program by using more non-protein nitrogen, reducing protein content of rations and in some cases omitting protein-feed concentrates entirely when good quality grain and roughage were available. As a result, feeders may be a little slow in moving back to high-protein feed markets even at prices substantially below the high levels through most of 1972/73.

Domestic usage of protein feed (soybean meal equivalent excluding urea) in 1973/74 is forecast at

19.7 million tons, only 6% above 1972/73, which was the smallest volume in 6 years. High-protein animal units (HPAU's) are forecast at 143 million, 3% above 1972/73 and the sharpest gain since 1966/67 when they made a 5% surge. Coupling the protein feed supply with the HPAU's, gives a feed disappearance of 276 pounds per animal unit, 8 pounds more than in 1972/73 but still well below the 285-292 pound range in 1969-71.

Beginning with 1970/71, the feeding of natural protein feed has fallen behind that of the grain concentrates. This is illustrated by the chart on page 13. As grain feeding expanded during 1950-69 so did protein feed. However, since 1969/70, grain concentrate feeding has continued to move upward while protein feeding has tailed off. The protein situation in 1972/73 was clearly a case of extremely tight supplies and high prices. The situation in 1973/74 may be one of enticing buyers back to the market with offers of more supplies at lower and more stable prices. Feeding of more urea has taken up some of the slack in natural protein, but it probably has not been fully offsetting because it can only be used in cattle rations.

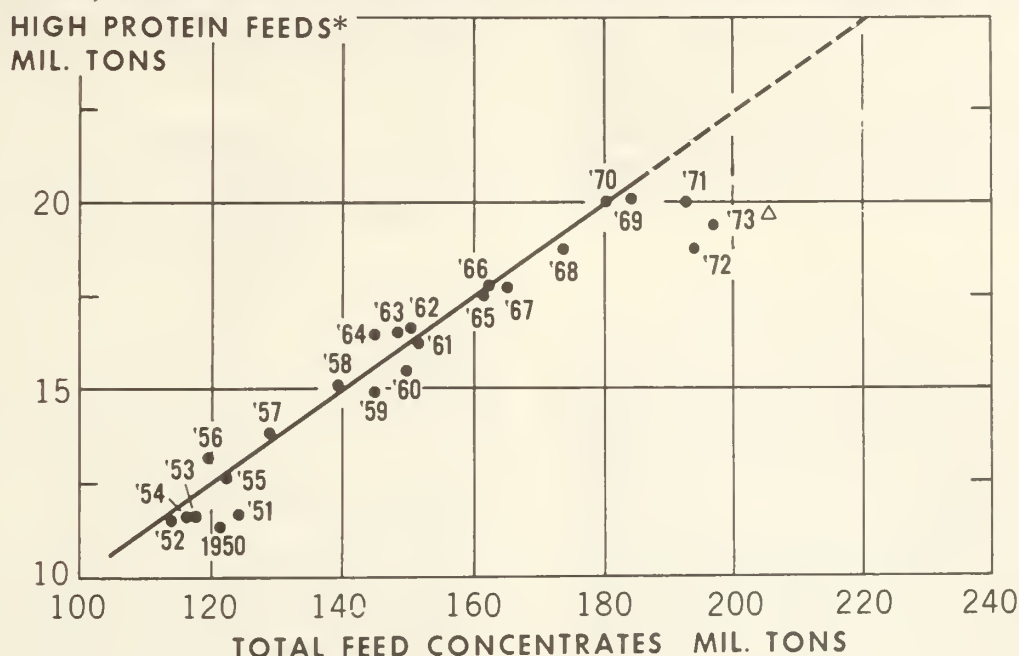
Soybean Meal Demand Slow to Recover

Short world supplies of protein at a time of unprecedented demand made 1972/73 a year that will be long remembered by most in the feed industry. After a long history of prices in the \$60 to \$80 range, soybean meal (44% protein) rose to an unforgettable height of \$450 per ton at Decatur on June 5 before export controls were invoked. At times during the year, day-to-day price changes of \$30-\$40 became common. In earlier years, a \$10 monthly price movement was considered sizable. Prices in 1972/73 started out around \$109 per ton, eventually reaching the \$450 peak in June before declining to \$200 in September and averaging nearly \$230 for the year. Prices have strengthened from \$144 per ton to \$183 during the first 3 weeks in November. But, with the much larger supplies available for domestic and export use, and a rise predicted in the soybean carryover next September 1 (estimated at 225 million bushels), meal should average well below last year's level. However, prices will continue to be sensitive to market demand and acreage prospects in 1974.

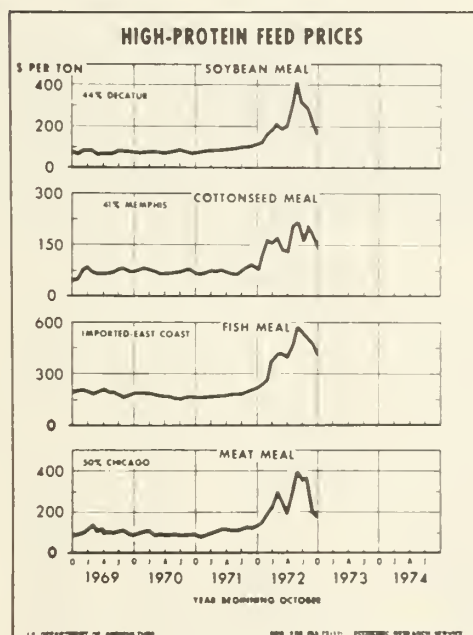
Even with the large soybean crop, demand for soybean meal in 1973/74 probably will be a bit slow, at least through the winter. Supplies (production plus stocks) may total about 19 million tons, or 12% above 1972/73. Exports in 1973/74 are forecast at 5.7 million tons, about a fifth more. However, domestic consumption may only increase about 8% to around 13 million tons, despite lower price prospects and expanding HPAU's, and a continuation of world short supplies of fish meal.

Soybean acreage in 1973 was much larger than

HIGH PROTEINS AS RELATED TO ALL CONCENTRATES FED



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grain prices, there is the opportunity for farmers (especially in the South) to double-crop their land by following winter cereals with soybeans. A fertilizer crunch also would tend to support bean acreage.

Fish Meal Supplies Will Continue Tight

There are some signs that the decline in fish meal supplies during the past 2 years may be coming to an end and market prices have normalized to some extent. But recovery to normal levels of world supply will be slow and it does not appear that fish meal production in the 1970's will be able to attain the growth of the 1960's. This suggests that increases in high-protein feed supplies will be dependent mainly on increases in soybean meal production.

Recent shortages of fish meal supplies have resulted principally from sharp reductions in the Peruvian anchovy catch, which provides a substantial part of world fish meal supplies. But there have also been declines in catches for fish meal production in some other countries that account for most of the other world supplies. The menhaden catch in the United States is below normal, the anchovy catch in Chile is down, and Norway, South Africa, and Denmark have restricted catches and have not been able to increase their output.

Exploratory commercial fishing tests in Peru in late September yielded disappointing results. Adult anchovies harvested during the tests had not

anticipated by many observers, as the wet spring and zooming prices caused some shifting from corn and cotton to beans. With normal weather next spring there may be some shifting to corn, cotton, and rice, depending on price relationships among the crops. But on the other side of the coin, with current high

spawned. But there were some hopeful signs. Water temperature, plankton growth, and other conditions were reported normal. Exploratory fishing tests were conducted again in November, but there is little likelihood of large-scale renewal of anchovy fishing until 1974. But even if the catch is large when fishing resumes in Peru, full recovery is not expected in 1974.

U.S. fish meal prices reached the high average in June of \$595 per ton (East Coast ports) but declined to \$435 in early November, well above the \$234 November average a year ago.

Cottonseed Meal Supplies Down Slightly

Cottonseed supplies for 1973/74 are forecast at 5.8 million tons, 2 percent above last year. A large carryover of old crop seed more than offset a slight decline in 1973 seed output. Crushing of 5.2 million tons would yield about 2.4 million tons of meal, slightly more than in 1972/73.

Cottonseed meal prices rose in 1973 about in line with prices of other high protein feed supplies. Prices early in the year were more than double year-earlier prices, around midyear, were more than triple year-earlier prices, but in early November had declined to \$137.50 per ton (41% expeller, Memphis) around 30% higher than a year earlier. Prices are expected to be strong throughout 1973/74 but likely will not average as high as in 1972/73 because of larger supplies and lower prices of soybean meal.

HAY

The hay supply for 1973/74 is about 154 million tons, the same as in 1972/73. A slight increase in 1973 production made up for the reduction in May 1 carryover stocks. The production increase comes from an increase in acreage from 59.8 million to 61.6 million. Yield per acre declined from 2.15 tons to 2.10 tons. Alfalfa hay, which accounts for about three-fifths of total hay production, was down 2% but increases in other types of hay were more than offsetting. Hay production suffered from the severe drought conditions in the Pacific Northwest and nearby areas in the summer of 1973.

Hay production was larger than in 1972 in all States except Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Virginia, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and several other Midwest States where production was almost equal to 1972.

Hay supplies during the rest of 1973/74, however,

will generally be tighter than a year earlier in some areas. Use was heavy last summer in areas where drought deteriorated pastures. Also, hay supplies per roughage consuming animal unit (RCAU) are smaller this year. The number of RCAU's is more than 5% larger because of increases in cattle

Hay production

Region	1966-70 Average	1971	1972	1973 ¹
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
North Atlantic . . .	11.9	12.1	10.3	11.5
East N. Central . . .	22.7	22.4	21.7	21.9
West N. Central . . .	41.3	43.0	45.4	43.2
South Atlantic . . .	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9
South Central . . .	15.3	16.2	15.2	17.7
Western	28.2	29.8	30.2	29.3
U.S.	124.7	129.1	128.4	129.5

¹ Based on November 1973 indications.

numbers. Therefore, hay prices are expected to continue strong through the marketing year. Prices received by farmers for hay averaged \$46 per ton in October, about 50% more than a year earlier.

Hay prices are running higher than a year ago in all regions, but the sharpest rises are in the West North Central Region and the Western Region, the only regions in which hay production was smaller than in 1972. These regions together accounted for over half of U.S. hay production in 1973. In both regions hay prices are more than half again as high as a year ago. Hay prices are up 2% in the Mid-Atlantic Region, 12% in the East North Central Region, 8% in the South Atlantic Region, and are about a fourth higher in the South Central Region.

Hay prices received by farmers

Region	1972 October	1973		
		April- June	July- Sept.	October
	Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton
Middle Atlantic . . .	37.00	39.60	35.80	37.90
East N. Central . . .	27.60	31.50	30.10	31.00
West N. Central . . .	20.90	25.40	28.70	32.70
South Atlantic . . .	34.40	36.90	36.90	37.30
South Central . . .	27.80	34.60	33.40	35.00
Western	36.30	40.20	45.70	56.00
United States	30.30	35.50	39.50	46.20

BALING MATERIAL SITUATION—TWINE AND WIRE

by Allen Schienbein, CED, ERS

ABSTRACT: A small but important input in baling hay is the material used to tie hay into bales. For the 1974 hay crop, the outlook is for a short supply of baler twine derived from natural fiber. The price of baler twine will be double that of 1973. The 1974 supplies of synthetic twine and wire also are uncertain.

KEY WORDS: Hay, baling twine.

Making hay on the farm is big business. Sizable acreage is devoted to hay production, considerable capital is invested in haying machinery, and many man-hours are required to harvest the hay. While seemingly an inconspicuous item in the haying operation, baling twine (synthetic and natural fibers) are wire of major importance to hay production. Over 90% of the hay crop is baled and baling hay generally requires some kind of a tie. Hay which is fed on the farm where grown is mostly baled with twine, while hay produced for commercial sale and transported is frequently baled with wire.

Natural Fiber Twine

A large portion of baler twine is produced from sisal-henequen, a natural cordage fiber. Over 90% of natural fiber twine is manufactured from African, Mexican, and South American fibers and imported into the United States ready for use. Some raw sisal fiber is imported directly and manufactured into twine. Mexico, Portugal, and Brazil generally provide about 60% of U.S. twine imports.

Because of this reliance on imported twine, any changes in production and marketing activities of raw foreign fiber directly affect the user of baler twine. Recent changes in world production, demand, imports, new fiber uses, and prices indicate a shortage of baler twine in the United States for the coming 1974 hay season. Some reports indicated a twine shortage late in the 1973 season.

World Fiber Supply Stable

The 1971 world production of sisal suffered a setback due to extended drought in East African producing countries. While poor growing conditions persisted in East Africa in 1972, other areas, particularly Brazil and Mexico, increased fiber

production enough to bring total 1972 production of sisal and henequen to slightly above the 1971 level. But this was still nearly 3% below the average yearly production between 1966 and 1970. Preliminary world production estimates for 1973 indicate only a slight increase over last year's production. A return to more normal levels in East Africa will be offset by anticipated reductions in West Africa and some major producing countries. Because of this prolonged period of tight raw fiber supply, world carryover stocks are small to negligible. All stocks of sisal fiber held in the U.S. stockpile of strategic goods were disposed of in mid-1973.

World production of sisal and henequen

Year	Sisal	Henequen	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1970	1,384	360	1,744
1971	1,329	356	1,685
1972	1,337	361	1,698
1973 ¹	1,365	353	1,718

¹ FAO estimates.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

World Fiber Demand Spurts

While fiber and cordage supplies have been tight, an increasing demand for sisal has been developing. Farmers throughout the world continue to show a preference for agricultural twine made from natural fibers despite suitable synthetics now on the market. Growing world populations, incomes, and agricultural production are contributing factors to increasing demand for sisal. Reports also indicate that nonagricultural use of natural fibers is on the

rise. Increased exports of Mexican henequen have been processed into padding. At a recent FAO meeting interest was shown in a promotion project aimed at raising consumption of sisal fiber for wall and floor coverings.

U.S. Twine Imports Down in 1973

Baler twine imports into the United States in recent years are:

Year	40-lb. bales
	<i>Millions</i>
1970	5.4
1971	6.7
1972	6.3
1973	¹ 5.0-5.3

¹ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Annual U.S. needs of natural fiber baler twine are estimated at between 7.0 and 7.5 million bales. Domestic production of fiber twine adds one-half to three-quarters of a million bales to U.S. supply. Estimated 1973 twine imports are down at least 1 million bales but the impact of the lower imports will not occur until the 1974 haying season. There is little indication that the 15 to 20 percent supply deficit now estimated for 1974 can be filled with overseas purchases because of the general tight world fiber supply. U.S. twine carryover stocks from the 1973 haying season are reported so low that they will not be a significant factor in 1974 supplies.

Twine Prices Jump

Dollar devaluations, the general worldwide inflationary pattern of all prices and costs, and the tight twine supply have added pressure on sisal twine prices. The sharp rise in prices of raw fiber in 1973, as much as 130% for African sisal and 150% for Brazilian sisal, indicate higher prices for baler twine in 1974.

While the average price paid by farmers for a 40-pound bale of twine as reported by USDA was \$8.10 in 1972 and close to \$9.00 for 1973, estimates of \$16-18 per bale have been reported for 1974. World production is expected to respond to these high prices, and the twine production from sisal and henequen should increase considerably. This would have little effect on 1974 twine prices and availability, but the price and supply situation may be somewhat eased for 1975.

Polypropylene Twine

High natural fiber twine prices could stimulate U.S. manufacturers to expand investments and

Prices paid for baler twine

Year	Dollars per 40 pound bale
1967	\$8.80
1968	8.57
1969	8.01
1970	7.82
1971	7.81
1972	8.10
1973	8.96
1974	16.00-18.00 *projected

production in competing synthetics, such as polypropylene twine. This twine is a suitable substitute for most agricultural twine uses but has been more expensive than natural fiber. Although polypropylene prices have also risen, the increase is much less than for natural twine. Synthetic twine in 1974 is expected to retail at about the same price as sisal twine and could be slightly lower.

Should the present similarity between prices for synthetic and natural twine continue there may be a shift toward synthetics. However, there are three immediate drawbacks and uncertainties which can preclude man-made twine suppliers from filling the projected deficit 1974 supply of natural fiber twine.

1. The basic material for manufacture of polypropylene twine is petrochemical in nature. The general petroleum squeeze to the point of allocating supplies will cause twine production problems. Rising prices of petroleum and petrochemical products could cause synthetic twine prices to again be considerably higher than the present high price of natural twine.
2. The few manufacturers of man-made twine have a limited capacity for production. This production capacity is allocated to various cordage products. There are products which have a higher return margin than agricultural twine. Additional capital investment to increase production capacity could not be attained in time to greatly increase 1974 production.
3. Synthetic twine imports are restricted by an import ad valorem duty. Although imports have a relatively small portion of the total synthetic twine market, the rate of increase is phenomenal. There is some hesitancy toward liberalizing trade rules without adequate safeguards so that the United States will not become wholly dependent upon imports.

Wire Supplies Stretched

The portion of the hay crop baled with wire is small compared with twine—below 20% and decreasing. However, where large quantities of hay are grown for commercial sale, bales are tied mostly with wire, synthetics, or extra heavy duty sisal twine. Tie material needs added strength for heavier bales and

must withstand the stress of handling, transportation, and exposure to weather. Wire is used mostly in commercial hay operations in Texas, Oklahoma, California, Oregon, and Washington.

The recent bumper hay crop in the Southwest was hindered somewhat by a shortage of baling wire. Inventories of many distributors and manufacturers were exhausted. Wire supplies were coming directly from the production line or from supply points considerable distances from the hay producing area. This shortage is not expected to be nationwide for 1974.

The 1974 Outlook

The prospects of baling twine supplies for the 1974 hay crop may generally be described as from "tight"

to "critical". In localities that had a significant carryover and where 1974 demand will be weaker due to shifting land from hay to cultivated crops, twine supplies may be about adequate. If foreign suppliers shift more raw sisal fiber use to the manufacturing of agriculture twine, the overall supply situation might be described as only "tight". However, reports indicate a "critical" situation as to total natural twine supplies available, pointing to a prospect of higher prices. Synthetics may be able to take up some of the slack but it now appears that there are also production restrictions on this twine. It is also possible that a trend to hay harvesting techniques which do not require tying, such as making haylage, cubing, loose hay, stacking, and rolling, will lower the demand for twine.

Table 2 --Grain sorghum and feed grains (total): Acreage, supply, distribution, and prices 1969-74

Item	Grain Sorghum					Feed grains (corn, sorghum oats and barley)				
	1969/70:	1970/71:	1971/72:	1972/73:	1973/74:	1974/75:	1969/70:	1970/71:	1971/72:	1972/73:
				pro-	fore-	pro-				pro-
				prel.	cast 1/	jected				prel.
										cast 1/
										jected
Acreage (Mil.)										
Base or allotment	24.7	24.7	23.7	---	23.9	---	133.0	133.0	132.9	129.8
Set-aside	7.5	7.4	7.3	0	2.0	0	39.1	37.4	18.2	36.6
Planted	17.2	17.0	17.5	20.5	19.6	20.5	115.3	118.8	127.8	115.1
Harvested for grain	13.4	13.6	13.5	16.2	15.9	16.2	95.5	99.3	106.3	94.2
									Tons	
Yield per acre	54.3	50.4	60.7	58.0	61.2	58.0	1.86	1.61	1.95	2.12
										2.03
										2.15
Supply										
Carryin 2/	287	244	90	142	73	100	50.2	48.6	33.2	48.4
Production	730	684	876	822	971	940	177.4	160.1	207.7	199.8
Imports	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4	.4	.5	.4
Total	1,017	928	966	964	1,044	1,040	228.0	209.1	241.4	248.6
										240.5
										257.8
Disappearance										
Feed	638	684	692	671	736	717	141.8	138.9	149.0	156.2
Food, Industry and Seed	9	10	9	8	8	8	16.4	16.3	16.7	16.9
Total domestic	647	694	701	679	744	725	158.2	155.2	165.7	173.1
Exports	126	144	123	212	200	175	21.2	20.7	27.3	43.1
Total	773	838	824	891	944	900	179.4	175.9	193.0	216.2
										211.5
										217.8
Carryout										
Government 3/	184	68	92	13 *			27.8	19.0	30.5	10.7 **
"Free"	60	22	50	60			20.8	14.2	17.9	22.7
Total	244	90	142	73	100	140	48.6	33.2	48.4	32.4
										29.0
										40.0
Price support and season price										
										1967=100
National av. loan rate	1.61	1.61	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.88				
Support payment 4/	.28	.33	.31	.62						
Received by farmers	1.91	2.04	1.87	2.50	*** 3.66		97	110	96	141 *** 183
Kansas City No. 2										
Yellow, milo	2.07	2.32	2.05	3.24	*** 4.33					

1/ Based on November 1 indications. 2/ October 1 corn and sorghum; July 1 oats and barley. 3/ Under loan and uncommitted CCC inventory.

4/ Average earned on sorghum produced. * Includes 7 million bushels committed for sale by CCC. ** Includes 3.2 million tons committed for sale by CCC. *** October - November average.

Table 3 .--Oats and barley: Acreage, supply, distribution, and prices, 1969-74

Item	OATS						BARLEY					
	1969/70:		1970/71:		1971/72:		1972/73:		1973/74:		1974/75:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Acreage (Mil.)												
Base or allotment	-----Not in program-----											
Set-aside	0	0	0	0	0	---	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.3	---
Planted	23.6	24.5	22.0	20.3	19.4	19.0	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.9	1.4	0
Harvested for grain	18.0	18.6	15.8	13.6	14.5	14.3	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.0
Yield per acre (Bu.)	53.7	49.2	55.9	51.1	43.4	56.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.5	10.2
							44.7	42.8	45.7	43.6	40.7	40.0
Million bushels												
Supply												
Carryin (July 1)	379	499	517	541	412	330	201	236	155	175	163	144
Production	966	917	881	695	702	808	427	416	464	423	429	409
Imports	2	2	4	3	2	2	13	9	15	14	15	15
Total	1,347	1,418	1,402	1,239	1,116	1,140	641	661	634	612	607	628
Disappearance												
Feed	736	781	738	705	649	644	247	289	266	238	231	219
Food, Industry and Seed:	107	102	99	98	97	96	141	139	142	145	152	150
Total domestic	843	883	837	803	746	740	388	428	408	383	383	375
Exports	5	18	24	24	40	30	17	78	51	66	80	60
Total	848	901	861	827	786	770	405	506	459	449	463	455
Carryout (June 30)												
Government *	296	359	372	221			116	90	79	50		
"Free"	203	158	169	191			120	65	96	113		
Total	499	517	541	412	330	370	236	155	175	163	144	173
Price support and season price												
Dol. per bu.												
National av. loan rate	.63	.63	.54	.54	.54	.54	.83	.83	.86	.86	.86	.90
Support payment 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	.06	.06	0	.24	0	0
Received by farmers	.584	.623	.605	.72	3/1.09	3/1.09	.885	.973	.993	1.20	2/ 2.03	
Minneapolis **	.64	.69	.66	.82	1/1.21	1/1.21	.98	1.11	1.04	1.21	3/ 1.04	

1/ Based on November 1 indications. 2/ Average earned on all barley produced. 3/ July-November average. * Under loan and owned by CCC on July 1, 1973, includes grain committed for sale by CCC and still carried as part of total inventory; in earlier years, included only grain not committed for sale. ** Oats No. 2 extra heavy white; barley No. 3 or better, feed.

Table 4.--Feed Grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, 1965-73

Year	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September		Total October-September	
beginning	Domestic	Exports	Domestic	Exports	Domestic	Exports	Domestic	Exports	Domestic	Exports
October	disap-	1/	disap-	1/	disap-	1/	disap-	1/	disap-	1/
	pearance		pearance		pearance		pearance		pearance	
Million bushels										
CORN										
1965	1,001	197	1,012	171	906	177	803	142	3,722	687
1966	1,163	140	847	126	874	107	814	114	3,698	487
1967	1,184	183	919	158	913	129	869	163	3,885	633
1968	1,192	158	1,135	71	849	134	790	173	3,966	536
1969	1,243	186	1,206	139	953	133	787	154	4,189	612
1970	1,234	156	1,103	121	881	93	759	147	3,977	517
1971 2/	1,449	160	1,147	173	1,012	192	779	271	4,387	796
1972 2/	1,607	257	1,184	301	1,076	323	848	377	4,715	1,258
GRAIN SORGHUM										
1965	211	50	181	73	129	62	61	81	582	266
1966	210	75	230	65	132	59	42	49	614	248
1967	212	55	168	48	128	21	37	42	545	166
1968	250	28	184	16	137	20	55	42	626	106
1969	350	29	102	33	142	15	53	49	647	126
1970	266	51	203	52	167	12	58	29	694	144
1971 2/	239	19	199	30	177	27	86	47	701	123
1972 2/	289	47	204	58	125	39	61	68	679	212
OATS										
1965	144	13	226	2	208	13	276	9	854	37
1966	166	7	220	1	170	3	274	5	830	16
1967	130	1	208	2	172	2	276	3	786	8
1968	153	2	234	1	177	2	303	2	867	7
1969	143	1	210	1	186	1	309	2	848	5
1970	169	14	212	1	193	1	305	1	879	17
1971 2/	147	3	197	11	188	9	302	3	834	26
1972 2/	152	2	193	2	156	17	253	17	754	38
BARLEY										
1965	68	22	94	15	67	23	96	15	325	75
1966	87	10	81	7	74	13	102	13	344	43
1967	75	7	77	9	81	2	104	3	337	21
1968	84	4	89	1	82	5	125	1	380	11
1969	83	1	95	3/	85	15	144	23	407	39
1970	94	17	101	23	88	15	128	5	411	60
1971 2/	91	10	106	3	83	32	136	13	416	58
1972 2/	86	13	83	16	80	24	138	31	387	84
TOTAL FEED GRAINS (Million short tons)										
1965	37.8	7.7	39.3	7.2	33.9	7.5	30.9	6.7	141.9	29.1
1966	43.2	6.4	35.6	5.5	32.7	5.0	30.8	5.0	142.3	21.9
1967	43.0	6.8	35.6	6.0	33.8	4.3	32.3	5.9	144.7	23.0
1968	44.8	5.3	42.8	2.5	32.4	4.4	31.5	6.2	151.5	18.4
1969	48.9	6.1	42.3	4.8	35.7	4.5	31.9	6.3	158.8	21.7
1970	47.0	6.4	42.4	5.4	34.5	3.3	30.8	5.1	154.7	20.2
1971 2/	51.8	5.3	43.4	5.9	38.3	7.0	32.3	9.3	165.8	27.5
1972 2/	57.6	8.9	43.9	10.5	38.0	11.0	32.8	13.5	172.3	43.9

1/ Includes grain equivalent of products.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 5 .--Corn: Acreage, yield and production, 1970-73

Crop	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Acreage harvested for grain (Millions)							
1970	1.3	21.2	26.1	4.9	3.1	0.8	57.4
1971	1.5	23.1	29.8	5.3	3.5	0.8	64.0
1972 <u>1/</u>	1.2	21.0	26.8	4.7	2.8	0.8	57.3
1973 <u>2/</u>	1.5	21.5	29.4	5.1	3.1	0.9	61.5
Yield per harvested acre (Bushels)							
1970	88.2	76.4	75.8	58.5	45.5	93.0	72.4
1971	77.3	99.0	88.3	57.8	64.0	88.3	88.1
1972 <u>1/</u>	71.6	102.2	100.6	67.7	70.9	101.2	96.9
1973 <u>2/</u>	78.0	97.9	95.4	67.8	71.3	93.3	92.4
Production (Million bushels)							
1970	114	1,618	1,980	229	140	71	4,152
1971	113	2,292	2,631	307	222	76	5,641
1972 <u>1/</u>	88	2,143	2,726	318	199	79	5,553
1973 <u>2/</u>	117	2,104	2,806	346	221	84	5,678

1/ Preliminary. 2/ November indications.

Table 6 .--Grain sorghum: Acreage, yield and production, 1970-73

Crop	Texas	Oklahoma	Kansas	Nebraska	New Mexico	Other States	United States
Acreage harvested for grain (Thousands)							
1970	5,886	555	3,560	1,480	276	1,811	13,568
1971	5,847	750	4,325	2,057	353	2,969	16,301
1972 <u>1/</u>	5,420	630	3,500	1,757	297	1,942	13,546
1973 <u>2/</u>	6,800	710	3,850	2,100	368	2,035	15,863
Yield per harvested acre (Bushels)							
1970	56.0	42.0	41.0	51.0	56.0	52.5	50.4
1971	52.0	36.0	54.0	60.0	58.0	56.9	53.7
1972 <u>1/</u>	59.9	43.0	62.0	72.0	65.0	57.7	60.7
1973 <u>2/</u>	62.0	45.0	59.0	71.0	62.0	58.0	61.2
Production (Million bushels)							
1970	330	23	146	75	15	95	684
1971	303	27	234	123	20	169	876
1972 <u>1/</u>	320	27	217	127	19	112	822
1973 <u>2/</u>	422	32	227	149	23	118	971

1/ Preliminary. 2/ November indications.

Table 7 ---Corn and grain sorghum: Average price received by farmers,
United States, by months, 1967-73

Year begin- ning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average weighted by sales 1/
	Dollars												
	CORN, per bushel												
1967	1.04	.975	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.04	.986	1.01	1.03
1968	.962	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.08
1969	1.12	1.07	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.38	1.15
1970	1.34	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.36	1.19	1.11	1.33
1971	1.00	.974	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.22	1.08
1972	1.19	1.20	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.42	1.61	1.99	2.03	2.68	2.15	2/1.60
1973	2.17	2.18											
	GRAIN SORGHUM, per 100 pounds												
1967	1.68	1.68	1.73	1.75	1.86	1.86	1.83	1.84	1.80	1.74	1.63	1.62	1.77
1968	1.60	1.68	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.92	1.97	1.70
1969	1.91	1.94	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.87	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.92	1.91	2.07	1.91
1970	2.02	2.02	2.04	2.10	2.16	2.17	2.19	2.33	2.43	2.37	2.27	2.01	2.04
1971	1.76	1.78	1.86	1.89	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.98	2.05	2.11	1.87
1972	2.09	2.19	2.72	2.72	2.60	2.60	2.56	2.66	3.10	3.46	3.64	3.87	2/2.50
1973	3.65	3.66											

1/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average loan rate, by States. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 8 ---Oats and barley: Average price per bushel received by farmers,
United States, by months, 1967-73

Year begin- ning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average weighted by sales 1/
	Dollars												
	OATS												
1967	.669	.622	.638	.647	.651	.661	.667	.686	.687	.694	.692	.694	.659
1968	.606	.533	.561	.582	.603	.607	.625	.644	.621	.614	.624	.625	.598
1969	.580	.526	.546	.571	.578	.580	.587	.591	.581	.588	.602	.613	.584
1970	.580	.567	.610	.613	.632	.650	.668	.675	.658	.634	.660	.707	.623
1971	.626	.555	.574	.581	.595	.622	.638	.636	.638	.635	.638	.666	.605
1972	.655	.623	.645	.671	.700	.806	.811	.776	.771	.774	.796	.904	2/.720
1973	.855	1.13	1.09	1.14	1.13								
	BARLEY												
1967	1.06	1.01	.983	.991	.981	.987	.993	.997	.972	.963	.986	.983	1.01
1968	.931	.814	.876	.889	.902	.918	.915	.925	.903	.922	.975	1.04	.921
1969	.953	.822	.858	.879	.898	.910	.894	.860	.831	.829	.898	.944	.885
1970	.902	.849	.906	.934	.964	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.15	.973
1971	1.07	.868	.919	.960	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.01	.983	.990	1.04	1.09	.993
1972	1.04	.956	1.07	1.17	1.21	1.32	1.42	1.34	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.55	2/1.20
1973	1.58	2.10	2.16	2.23	2.10								

1/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average loan rate, by States.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Corn and grain sorghum: Cash prices at principal markets, 1965-73

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Simple average

Source: Grain Market News, AMS, USDA

Table 10.--Oats and barley: Cash prices at principal markets, 1965-73

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Simple average
Dollars per bushel													
Oats, No. 2 Extra Heavy White, Minneapolis													
1965	.65	.64	.65	.66	.67	.67	.69	.69	.68	.67	.69	.69	.67
1966	.70	.71	.74	.75	.74	.73	.73	.70	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72
1967	.70	.67	.68	.70	.70	.70	.72	.73	.73	.75	.74	.70	.71
1968	.65	.59	.63	.64	.67	.66	.68	.69	.66	.65	.65	.60	.65
1969	.60	.58	.61	.65	.66	.65	.65	.65	.63	.65	.66	.65	.64
1970	.62	.65	.70	.69	.72	.71	.72	.72	.67	.67	.71	.70	.69
1971	.63	.61	.64	.64	.66	.68	.69	.69	.66	.67	.70	.70	.66
1972	.69	.70	.71	.76	.81	.91	.88	.84	.84	.86	.91	.93	.82
1973	.93	1.28	1.32	1.26	1.25 prel.								
Barley, No. 3 or Better, Feed, Minneapolis													
1965	1.12	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.29	1.28	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.20
1966	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.21	1.24	1.23	1.21
1967	1.20	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.16	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.10	1.14
1968	.99	.92	1.02	1.04	1.02	.98	.99	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.02	1.01
1969	.98	.87	.94	.95	.96	.96	.95	.95	1.00	1.03	1.08	1.08	.98
1970	1.01	1.00	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.22	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.08	1.11
1971	1.00	.95	.99	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.04
1972	.96	.98	1.11	1.16	1.14	1.27	1.34	1.20	1.19	1.25	1.36	1.51	1.21
1973	1.67	2.12	2.12	2.02	1.75 prel.								

Source: Grain Market News, AMS, USDA

Table 11.--Feed Grains: World Supply, Distribution and U.S. Corn Price
(Corn, sorghum, oats, barley and rye)

Years	Production			Beginning stocks		World supply	Consumption		Exports, July-June		Corn price Gulf Ports Oct.-Sept. Dol. per met. ton
	USA	Traditional: exporting countries 1/	Importing countries	World	2/		World	Importing countries	World	USA	
1960/61	141	224	183	407	86	493	397	206	27	12	---
1961/62	127	209	179	388	96	484	402	206	34	15	48
1962/63	129	215	190	405	82	487	409	214	33	15	53
1963/64	140	217	197	414	78	492	406	228	37	16	55
1964/65	122	211	202	413	34	497	428	231	39	18	56
1965/66	143	224	205	431	70	501	441	246	49	26	56
1966/67	144	243	217	460	60	520	460	250	45	22	57
1967/68	162	252	232	484	59	543	469	260	46	20	48
1968/69	155	255	233	486	73	561	466	266	41	16	51
1969/70	161	273	238	511	76	587	513	276	48	19	56
1970/71	145	270	237	507	74	581	522	283	54	19	61
1971/72	188	309	254	563	59	622	547	294	53	21	53
1972/73 prel.	181	296	249	545	74	619	503	306	70	36	85
1973/74 forecast	188	331	251	582	56	638	581	311	68	38	3/106
1974/75 projected	207				57						

1/ USA, Canada, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, Thailand, France, USSR.

2/ Selected countries, excludes USSR, The Peoples Republic of China and parts of Europe which data are not available; stocks are beginning of marketing years for countries included.

3/ October 1973.

Table 12 .--Corn exports (grain only)
(Year beginning October)

Destination	1971/72	1972/73 (Prelim.)	1973/74		Total
			Inspected for export (October)	Bookings thru. Nov. 4 <u>1/</u>	
			<u>Million bushels</u>		
European Community	311	418	20	312	332
Other West Europe	68	112	12	69	81
East Europe	49	29	3	58	61
USSR	115	132	19	127	146
Japan	110	262	17	248	265
Republic of China (Taiwan)	9	20	3	8	11
Peoples Republic of China	0	48	7	93	100
India	1	*	0	0	0
Other Asia	27	49	2	22	24
Africa	15	13	1	1	2
Western Hemisphere	70	114	6	19	25
Subtotal	775	1,197	90	957	1,047
Other	11	45	1	<u>2/205</u>	206
Grand Total	786	1,242	91	1,162	1,253

1/ Based on undelivered reported sales. 2/ Unidentified; probably includes substantial "double counting" because of sales to buyers who have purchased for resale. * Less than 500 thousand bushels.

Table 13 .--Feed grain exports for 1973/74 1/

Grain	:	:	:Exports bookings thru:			:
	:	:	:Nov. 4 (grain only)			:
	:	Unit	: Exported	: Identified:	Unidenti-	: Total,
	:	:	thru.	: destina-	: fied	: and booked
	:	:	:October 2/:	tion	: destina-	: for export:
:	:	:	:	tion	:	:
Corn	:	Mil. bu.	92	957	205	1,253
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Grain sorghum	:	"	14	165	35	214
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oats	:	"	26	17	9	52
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Barley	:	"	36	45	26	107
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	Mil. tons	4.2	32.6	7.5	44.5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Marketing year beginning October for corn and sorghum; July for Oats and barley.

2/ Includes grain equivalent of products; based on inspections for export.

Table 14.--Feed grains: United States exports, by countries of destination, 1971-72 1/

Country	October-September				July-June				Marketing year total	
	Corn		Sorghum grain		Barley		Oats			
	including seed								1971	1972
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
----- 1,000 bushels -----										
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada 2/	47,537	32,051	74	294	7,710	4,888	---	---	1,518	1,023
Mexico	1,440	35,324	6,629	4,194	1,253	1,194	500	238	1,139	1,139
Others	20,682	47,418	14,962	16,196	188	1,994	290	553	1,006	1,838
Total	69,659	114,793	21,665	20,584	8,092	6,135	790	702	2,762	4,000
Western Europe:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	15,207	15,139	390	1,229	4	---	---	47	437	459
France	42	1,407	52	61	---	---	---	1	2	41
Germany, West	54,560	77,961	1,284	2,932	---	5,175	---	6,317	1,564	2,490
Italy	91,319	112,457	39	1,179	---	1,431	---	3,303	2,557	3,269
Netherlands	98,655	142,645	5,155	5,271	127	160	---	1,082	2,910	4,163
EEC sub-total	259,783	349,609	6,920	10,672	131	6,766	---	10,750	7,470	10,422
Austria	171	791	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	22
Denmark	14	37	---	---	204	---	---	---	4	1
Greece	7,026	21,755	---	---	---	---	---	---	197	609
Ireland	1,384	4,553	---	585	---	---	---	---	144	144
Norway	2,167	4,423	---	2,999	---	---	---	---	39	208
Spain	35,973	66,769	19	627	---	---	---	---	61	1,887
Switzerland	3,147	209	847	---	1	---	274	415	1,008	1,887
United Kingdom	50,340	63,934	2,475	765	---	1,053	---	3	1,479	1,837
Other	19,123	18,466	5	3,951	---	597	---	8	536	542
Total Western Europe	379,128	530,546	10,266	19,599	336	8,416	274	11,176	10,915	15,784
Eastern Europe (Selected):										
Germany, East	12,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	344	---
Poland	10,659	23,790	---	1,050	783	2,723	---	---	317	761
Romania	7,212	2,631	---	---	---	---	---	---	202	74
Yugoslavia	15,660	2,409	---	---	---	---	---	---	439	67
Other	2,780	503	---	---	1,500	730	---	---	115	32
Total	48,610	29,333	---	1,050	2,283	3,453	---	---	1,417	934
U.S.S.R.	114,819	132,499	---	28	27,405	1,309	21,390	2,521	4,215	3,926
Asia:										
India	739	118	298	27,467	---	---	---	---	30	772
Israel	3,421	5,367	19,863	27,442	---	---	---	---	651	919
NRC (Taiwan)	8,941	22,746	260	610	---	518	---	---	253	666
Peoples Republic of China	---	45,599	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,277
Japan	110,242	262,138	68,069	107,078	---	4,179	236	4,300	4,996	10,507
Korea, Republic of	17,026	17,143	1	1,310	7,655	22,006	---	---	660	1,045
Syria	---	---	---	---	405	---	---	---	10	---
Others	18,294	24,803	2	185	1,895	2,044	---	112	558	750
Total	158,663	377,914	88,493	164,092	9,955	28,747	236	4,412	7,163	15,936
Africa:										
Egypt	4,542	5,331	---	---	---	---	---	---	127	163
Others	10,175	7,221	2,508	6,712	---	87	7	368	356	398
Total	14,717	13,052	2,508	6,712	---	147	7	368	483	561
Oceania	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3/
Unidentified countries	---	2/45,100	---	---	---	6,266	---	427	---	1,422
Total to all countries	785,596	1,243,300	122,932	212,165	48,071	62,433	22,697	19,626	26,955	42,563

1/ Exports of grain only. Does not include corn exported under the food for relief or charity program. 2/ Includes transshipments through Canadian ports.

3/ Less than 500 short tons.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 15.--Feed grains: Exports under government programs and commercial, United States, 1969-72

Year beginning July	Public Law 480										Commercial		
	Title I--Long-term credit					Title II--Donations					Total PL-480	Barter	Cash Sales ^{3/}
	Foreign currency	Dollars credit	Total Title I	Government 1/	Voluntary relief ^{2/}	Total Title II	1,000 bu.	Total PL-480	Barter	Cash Sales ^{3/}			Total exports ^{4/}
CORN													
1969	3,563	16,825	20,388	6,209	4,829	11,038		31,426	36,741	562,704			630,871
1970	3,099	10,546	13,645	7,300	2,509	9,809		23,454	49,600	450,585			523,639
1971	3,533	23,687	27,220	4,053	1,296	5,349		32,569	64,992	574,238			671,799
1972 ^{5/}	356	31,163	31,519	2,616	676	3,292		34,811	110,280	1,001,581			1,152,672
OATS													
1969	---	---	---	1,626	2,671	4,297		4,297	262	693			5,252
1970	---	---	---	3,785	3,380	7,165		7,165	138	11,175			18,478
1971	---	---	---	111	1,668	1,779		1,779	---	22,301			24,080
1972 ^{5/}	---	---	---	417	2,824	3,241		3,241	96	20,240			23,577
BARLEY													
1969	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	1,303	15,713			17,016
1970	---	2,843	2,843	3,581	---	3,581		6,424	8,977	62,819			78,220
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	96	50,627			50,723
1972 ^{5/}	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	26,771	39,649			66,420
GRAIN SORGHUM													
1969	---	21,633	21,633	709	118	827		22,460	5,496	91,242			119,198
1970	---	17,856	17,856	3,573	42	3,615		21,471	14,770	129,117			165,358
1971	---	20,527	20,527	3,910	---	3,910		24,437	10,918	68,565			103,920
1972 ^{5/}	---	18,629	18,629	4,702	4	4,706		23,335	34,254	133,652			191,241
TOTAL FEED GRAINS							1,000 short tons						
1969	100	1,077	1,177	220	181	401		1,578	1,218	18,698			21,494
1970	87	863	950	451	126	577		1,527	2,020	17,918			21,465
1971	99	1,238	1,337	225	63	288		1,625	2,128	19,570			23,323
1972 ^{5/}	10	1,394	1,404	212	64	276		1,680	4,859	33,062			39,601

1/ Donations for disaster relief, economic development projects and world food programs. 2/ Donations to foreign countries through private U.S. relief and charity agencies. 3/ Unassisted sales as well as those with Government assistance in the form of (a) extension of credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (b) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (c) export payments in cash or in kind. 4/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--World feed grain exports, by major sources, July-June 1965-73

Country	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 ^{1/}
United States ^{2/}								
Canada	28,441	23,561	22,217	3/18,215	3/21,650	3/21,306	3/22,818	3/39,427
Argentina	1,099	1,171	1,176	504	1,404	4,396	4,821	4,443
Australia	4,131	7,198	4,610	6,297	6,665	8,610	4,890	4,613
Republic of South Africa	535	966	383	1,063	1,156	2,445	3,532	1,944
France	303	670	3,556	2,534	956	936	2,388	2,452
U.S.S.R.	3,074	3,193	4,446	6,701	6,561	6,162	8,926	7,573
Other Countries	2,717	1,472	1,444	3,686	661	1,002	742	0
	6,885	7,714	7,143	4,817	4,817	8,605	10,746	8,548
Total World	46,185	45,965	44,975	39,900	43,870	53,462	58,861	69,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes grain equivalent of products.

3/ Includes adjustments for transshipments through Canadian ports.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Table 17.--Canadian oats and barley: Acreage, yield, supply and disappearance, 1966-73

Marketing year beginning August	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance		
			August 1 stocks	Produc- tion	Total 1/	Domestic	Exports 2/	Total
	1,000							
	acres	Bushels	----- Million bushels -----					
			OATS FOR GRAIN					
1966	7,924	47.3	127	375	502	367	5	392
1967	7,436	40.9	110	304	414	333	4	337
1968	7,556	48.0	82	363	445	313	3	316
1969	7,655	48.5	129	371	500	354	5	359
1970	7,149	51.5	141	368	509	371	13	384
1971	6,830	53.1	125	361	489	360	11	371
1972 3/	6,104	49.1	118	300	418	332	6	338
1973 4/	6,699	48.4	80	324	404			
			BARLEY					
1966	7,461	40.4	98	301	399	208	59	267
1967	8,115	30.6	132	249	381	209	41	250
1968	8,836	36.8	131	325	456	232	26	258
1969	9,535	39.7	200	378	578	290	88	378
1970	10,042	41.4	200	416	616	292	180	472
1971	13,981	43.0	144	602	746	321	231	552
1972 3/	12,511	41.4	194	518	712	363	156	519
1973 4/	11,957	39.3	193	470	663			

1/ Includes imports which are normally quite small. 2/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Based on November indications

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Table 18.--Argentine and Republic of South African corn: Acreage, yield, supply and disappearance 1966-73

Marketing year	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance		
			Beginning stocks 1/	Produc- tion	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
	Mil. acres	Bushels	- - - - - Million bushels - - - - -					
	ARGENTINA							
Apr.-Mar.								
1966	8.1	34.2	1	277	278	119	158	277
1967	8.5	37.1	1	315	316	152	163	315
1968	9.4	27.4	1	258	259	122	136	258
1969	8.8	30.6	1	270	271	123	147	270
1970	9.9	37.2	0	368	368	151	217	368
1971	10.0	39.1	1	391	392	134	253	387
1972 2/	7.8	29.6	5	231	236	155	80	235
1973 2/	8.8	47.5	1	374	375			
	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							
May-Apr.								
1966	10.9	14.0	11	199	3/216	162	19	181
1967	13.1	27.6	35	379	414	171	122	293
1968	13.5	15.8	121	206	327	191	106	297
1969	13.5	17.7	30	195	3/245	175	26	201
1970	12.8	19.9	44	243	3/290	209	51	260
1971	12.2	24.9	30	339	3/370	210	97	307
1972 2/	13.6	27.1	63	369	432	209	143	352
1973 2/	8.9	18.5	80	165	245			

1/ Unofficial estimates. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes imports.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Table 19.--Feed concentrate balance, number of animal units, and feed per unit, annual, 1967-73

Item	Year beginning 1/						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 2/	1973 3/
	Million tons						
<u>Supply</u>							
Carryover (beginning)	37.2	48.5	50.2	48.6	33.2	48.4	32.4
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	136.0	124.6	131.2	116.3	157.9	155.5	159.0
Sorghum grain	21.2	20.5	20.4	19.1	24.6	23.0	27.2
Oats	12.7	15.2	15.5	14.7	14.1	11.1	11.2
Barley	9.0	10.2	10.3	10.0	11.1	10.2	10.3
Total production	178.9	170.5	177.4	160.1	207.7	199.8	207.7
Imports of feed grains	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4
Wheat fed	4.3	5.2	6.7	7.2	8.5	5.0	5.0
Rye fed	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5
Byproduct feeds fed	31.1	32.9	34.7	34.5	34.4	33.4	34.6
Total supply of all concentrates	252.1	257.7	269.7	251.2	284.8	287.5	280.6
<u>Concentrates fed (Oct.-Sept.)</u>							
Corn	98.2	100.2	106.3	100.3	111.4	120.4	117.9
Sorghum grain	14.9	17.2	17.9	19.1	19.4	18.8	20.6
Oats	10.9	12.2	11.8	12.4	11.8	10.4	10.4
Barley	4.9	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.6
Wheat and rye	4.6	5.5	7.0	7.6	9.0	5.5	5.5
Oilseed meals	12.6	14.0	15.8	15.7	15.6	14.7	15.8
Animal protein feeds	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8
Grain protein feeds	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other byproduct feeds	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5
Total concentrates fed	164.6	173.9	184.1	180.4	192.5	194.2	194.6
<u>Carryover (ending)</u>	48.5	50.2	48.6	33.2	48.4	32.4	29.0
<u>Grain-consuming animal units (GCAU's) Mil.</u>	111.3	113.4	114.5	117.5	117.0	115.6	117.9
<u>Concentrate supply per GCAU (Tons)</u>	2.26	2.27	2.35	2.14	2.43	2.49	2.38
<u>Concentrates fed per GCAU (Tons)</u>	1.48	1.53	1.61	1.54	1.65	1.68	1.65
<u>Feed grains fed per GCAU (Tons)</u>	1.16	1.19	1.24	1.18	1.27	1.34	1.31

1/ Corn and sorghum grain October 1; oats and barley July 1.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Preliminary; estimates based on indications in November 1973.

Table 20--High-protein feed: Quantity available for feeding and high-protein animal units, 1966-73 1/

Year beginning October	Quantity available for feeding (in terms of 44% protein soybean meal equivalent)					High-protein animal units	Per animal unit
	Oilseed	Animal	Grain	Total			
	meal	protein	protein				
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Million	Pounds
1966	12,561	3,950	1,250	17,761	132.7	268	
1967	12,240	4,290	1,283	17,813	131.9	270	
1968	13,520	3,868	1,298	18,686	134.1	279	
1969	15,311	3,444	1,321	20,076	137.4	292	
1970	15,227	3,539	1,319	20,085	140.0	287	
1971	15,093	3,571	1,360	20,024	140.5	285	
1972 2/	14,138	3,035	1,417	18,590	138.8	288	
1973 3/	15,235	3,050	1,420	19,705	143.0	276	

1/ Excludes urea and other nitrogenous compounds.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on November 1973 indications.

Table 21.--Processed feeds: Estimated use for feed, 1966-73 1/

Feed	Year beginning October							
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 2/	1972 2/	1973 3/
	1,000 tons							
HIGH-PROTEIN								
Oilseed meal								
Soybean 4/	10,820	10,753	11,525	13,582	13,467	13,173	11,977	13,070
Cottonseed	1,755	1,462	2,086	1,794	1,693	1,885	2,227	2,375
Linseed	248	183	197	182	258	264	212	125
Peanut	115	133	135	122	173	174	180	200
Copra	90	119	111	83	99	100	100	100
Total	13,028	12,650	14,054	15,763	15,690	15,592	14,696	15,800
Animal proteins								
Tankage and meat meal	2,068	2,059	2,021	2,014	2,039	1,889	1,737	1,800
Fish meal and solubles	827	1,083	835	567	609	752	486	450
Commercial dried milk products	255	250	235	230	260	275	300	300
Noncommercial milk products	425	400	385	350	330	300	300	300
Total	3,575	3,792	3,476	3,161	3,238	3,216	2,823	2,850
Grain protein feeds								
Gluten feed and meal	1,486	1,514	1,550	1,574	1,610	1,654	1,733	1,750
Brewers' dried grains	324	336	333	361	361	369	361	375
Distillers' dried grains	425	447	437	428	382	404	429	400
Total	2,235	2,297	2,320	2,363	2,353	2,427	2,523	2,525
OTHER								
Wheat millfeeds	4,499	4,490	4,469	4,633	4,499	4,364	4,327	4,350
Rice millfeeds	451	476	494	490	436	479	442	500
Dried and molasses beet pulp	1,129	1,130	1,523	1,675	1,509	1,573	1,575	1,500
Alfalfa meal	1,599	1,550	1,662	1,545	1,584	1,568	1,803	1,775
Fats and oils	486	496	531	545	570	558	406	525
Molasses, inedible	3,060	3,100	3,310	3,450	3,550	3,550	3,650	3,700
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 5/	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total	12,324	12,342	13,089	13,438	13,248	13,192	13,383	13,450
Grand Total	31,162	31,081	32,939	34,725	34,529	34,431	33,425	34,625

1/ Adjusted for stocks, production, foreign trade and nonfeed uses where applicable.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on November indications.

4/ Includes use in edible soy products.

5/ Allowance for hominy feed, oat millfeeds and screenings.

Table 22.--Hay (all): Acreage, supply, disappearance, and prices, 1969-73

Item	Unit	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 prel.	1973/74 1/ forecast
Acreage harvested	Mil. acres	59.7	61.5	61.4	59.8	61.0
Yield per acre	Tons	2.11	2.06	2.10	2.15	2.10
Carryover (May 1)	Mil. tons	23.7	24.1	22.2	25.2	24.2
Production	"	126.0	127.0	129.1	128.4	129.5
Supply	"	149.7	151.1	151.3	153.6	153.7
Disappearance	"	125.6	128.9	125.8	129.7	
Roughage-Consuming Animal Units (RCAU)	Tons	94.2	96.6	96.8	99.7	105.0
Supply per RCAU	Tons	1.59	1.56	1.56	1.54	1.46
Disappearance per RCAU	Tons	1.33	1.33	1.30	1.30	
Season price received by farmers	\$ per ton	24.70	26.10	28.10	31.40	2/40.60
Sold by farmers	Mil. tons	23.3	24.4	25.0	25.7	
Proportion of crop	Percent	18	19	19	20	
Value of production	\$ Mil.	2,937	3,078	3,336	3,750	
Value of sales	"	575	634	704	807	

1/ November 1 indications. 2/ May - November average.

Table 23.--Key Provisions Of The 1973 and 1974 Feed Grain Program

Item	1973 (Last crop year of 1970 Act)	1974 (First crop year of 1973 Act)
<u>National base or allotment</u>		
		<u>Mil. acres</u>
Corn	Base 88.7	Allotment
Grain sorghum	" 23.7	"
Barley	" 17.5	"
Oats	" 0	"
Total	" 129.9	" 89
<u>National loan rate (Av. grade)</u>		<u>Dol. per bu.</u>
Corn	\$1.05	\$1.10
Grain sorghum	1.00	1.05
Barley	.86	.90
Oats	.54	.54
<u>Guaranteed return or target prices</u>	Through a combinations on the set-aside payment and the 5-month av. market prices, participants setting aside 10% of their base were guaranteed a national av. return equal to 70% of parity for July, 1973 for barley and Oct. for corn and sorghum. 1/ The guarantee was on production from 1/2 of participant's corn, sorghum, and barley bases. Participants electing zero set-aside were not eligible for minimum guarantee.	Guaranteed Target payment Made if 5-month wtd. av. market price falls below the target. Deficit below target determines payment rate, but no additional payment if wtd. av. below loan rate.
<u>Production eligible for loan</u>	All production on participating farms	All production on participating farms
<u>Computation of guaranteed return or target payments</u>	Payment rate times established yield/production times 1/2 base acreage	Payment rate times farm allotment times established yields
<u>Payment limitations</u>	Maximum of \$55,000 per person per crop	Maximum of \$20,000 per person, resources adjustment payments excluded
<u>Set-aside requirements</u>	Two options: 10% or zero % of base acreage. Under the 10% option the participant is not restricted on his feed grain acreage; under the zero set-aside option the participant agrees not to exceed his 1972 feed grain plantings.	No set-aside required
<u>Set-aside payments</u>	10% set-aside Zero set-aside ¢ per bu.	
Corn	32¢ 15¢	None
Sorghum	30 14	
Barley	26 12	
Oats	0 0	
<u>Set-aside land, grazing and plantings of other crops</u>	First year, grazing and haying permitted on set-aside acreage. Participants electing this alternative received reduced payment rates. Other designated crops could be planted at reduced payments.	May be permitted, subject to conditions. Production of crops which the United States is a net importer shall be permitted with out reductions in payments.
<u>Conserving base</u>	Participants were required to maintain their conserving base land	No conserving base requirement; long-term retirement acreage contracts can be released.
Approximately 83 million acres in 1972		

Table 23.--Key Provisions Of The 1973 and 1974 Feed Grain Program--Con'd

Item	1973	1974
<u>Planting requirements</u>	Participants must plant at least 50% of feed grain base to corn, sorghum, barley, wheat or soybeans to maintain base. Base reduced by amount of underplanting up to 20%	Participants required to plant 90% of allotment to broad range of substitute crops or lose part of allotment
<u>Substituting other crops</u>	Wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, or soybeans.	Any nonconserving crop or any conserving crop used for hay or grazing.
<u>Yields</u>		
		<u>Bushels per acre</u>
<u>National Program</u>		
Corn	87	97
Sorghum	57	58
Barley	44	46
<u>Farm Programs</u>	Yield established in 1972 with adjustments.	Yield established in 1973 adjusted to reflect the higher national yield.
<u>Other Provisions of Acts</u>		
"Escalator" clause	None	Target prices may be changed in 1976 and 1977 to reflect changes in farm production cost items of interest, taxes and wages. Production costs also will be adjusted to reflect changes in yields measured on moving 3-year average.
Foreign Demand For U.S. Agricultural Commodities	None	Provides for reporting of U.S. export sales for major crops including feed grains currently released weekly by USDA.

1/ The July 1973 parity price of barley was \$1.81 a bushel; the October 1973 parity price of corn was \$2.34 per bushel; sorghum \$3.94 per cwt. The July-October average farm price of barley was \$2.04 or 113% of parity.

Table 24.--Feed grain stocks, quarterly distribution, 1971-73

Year	Farm	Commodity : Credit : Corporation : 1/	Terminal : market, : mill : elevator : and : warehouse :	Total	Farm	Commodity : Credit : Corporation : 1/	Terminal : market, : mill : elevator : and : warehouse :	Total
Million bushels								
CORN								
	January 1					April 1		
1971	2,755	98	916	3,769	1,875	59	611	2,545
1972	3,551	30	1,119	4,700	2,483	29	869	3,381
1973 2/	3,674	26	1,115	4,815	2,375	25	930	3,330
	July 1					October 1 3/		
1971	1,179	36	357	1,572	427	25	215	667
1972	1,592	28	556	2,176	751	26	349	1,126
1973 2/	1,367	23	541	1,931	403	20	234	707
GRAIN SORGHUM								
	January 1					April 1		
1971	152	5	454	611	88	3	265	356
1972	245	*	464	709	143	1	336	480
1973 2/	226	*	402	628	98	*	268	366
	July 1					October 1 3/		
1971	36	1	140	177	13	1	76	90
1972	67	*	208	275	31	*	111	142
1973 2/	47	*	154	201	14	*	59	73
OATS								
	January 1					April 1		
1971	712	11	199	922	510	11	188	709
1972	693	11	239	943	507	11	218	736
1973 2/	560	8	212	780	380	7	199	586
	July 1 3/					October 1		
1971	316	11	190	517	813	11	269	1,093
1972	336	10	195	541	683	9	240	932
1973 2/	231	7	174	412	645	6	194	645
BARLEY								
	January 1					April 1		
1971	238	5	137	380	142	5	110	257
1972	255	4	133	392	166	4	114	284
1973 2/	246	*	116	362	167	*	97	264
	July 1 3/					October 1		
1971	80	5	70	155	318	4	167	489
1972	107	1	67	175	322	*	132	454
1973 2/	89	0	74	163	287	0	130	425

1/ CCC owned at binsites excludes grain owned by CCC in other positions. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Old crop grain only. *Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 25.--Feed grain stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, 1971-73 1/
(1st of month)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Million bushels												
CORN												
1971	115	108	103	102	100	97	90	89	88	97	128	136
1972	145	149	152	153	154	155	154	154	157	156	153	140
1973	117	83	65	16	2/	2/	2	1	3	4	4	
GRAIN SORGHUM												
1971	142	131	126	120	111	92	78	69	66	63	61	59
1972	53	51	50	49	48	47	46	47	41	39	38	34
1973	27	21	16	14	13	10	9	5	5	5	5	
OATS												
1971	137	137	137	137	138	141	169	191	196	197	197	174
1972	174	173	173	173	172	174	178	183	179	173	171	168
1973	162	157	153	151	145	113	105	88	83	83	33	
BARLEY												
1971	23	23	23	23	23	23	29	34	36	36	35	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	4	4	4
1973	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	

1/ CCC uncommitted inventory. 2/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Table 26.--Feed grain stocks: Government and "free", October 1, 1964-73
REVISED SERIES *

Stocks	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 1/
Million bushels										
CORN										
Government 2/	1,300	924	437	374	714	736	543	330	718	172
"Free"	237	223	405	452	455	382	462	337	408	535
Total	1,537	1,147	842	826	1,169	1,118	1,005	667	1,126	707
GRAIN SORGHUM										
Government 2/	640	556	365	219	250	260	184	68	92	13
"Free"	9	10	26	25	39	27	60	22	50	60
Total	649	566	391	244	289	287	244	90	142	73
OATS										
Government 2/	89	102	104	91	130	227	352	401	370	200
"Free"	760	819	731	695	816	814	753	692	562	645
Total	849	921	835	786	946	1,041	1,105	1,093	932	845
BARLEY										
Government 2/	53	34	21	30	90	140	120	132	93	32
"Free"	343	354	366	352	367	364	370	357	361	393
Total	396	388	387	382	457	504	490	489	454	425
4 FEED GRAINS, TOTAL (Mil. tons)										
Government 2/	57.0	43.9	24.6	18.8	31.2	34.9	28.9	20.7	30.8	9.1
"Free"	27.3	28.1	32.6	32.9	35.7	33.2	35.5	29.7	30.5	30.4
Total	84.3	72.0	57.2	51.7	66.9	68.1	64.4	50.4	61.3	45.5

1/ Preliminary 2/ Total under loan and owned by CCC (In 1971 and 1972 CCC's owned grain is uncommitted inventory; in 1973 and other years, total of uncommitted and committed for sale inventory. * Based on 1969 Census of Agriculture revisions.

Table 27.--Production, stocks, and foreign trade in processed feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, specified months 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1972	1973				1972	1973			
	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
	1,000 tons					1,000 tons				
Processed feeds										
Soybean meal	1,562.4	1,042.6	1,116.1	954.0	1,477.0	185.7	214.4	212.8	183.2	227.6
Cottonseed meal	200.4	131.0	125.6	83.1	109.2	37.5	108.9	81.9	59.0	61.0
Linseed meal	33.0	28.4	30.8	37.2	30.0	4.5	10.6	13.0	14.1	17.0
Peanut meal	11.2	15.2	11.2	10.8	12.1	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.5
Meat meal and tankage	157.3	137.4	136.3	130.2	*	---	---	---	---	---
Fish meal and solubles	33.0	71.0	81.6	47.6	25.0	---	---	---	---	---
Brewers' dried grains	28.0	35.6	36.5	30.2	31.3	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5
Distillers' dried grains	31.9	31.2	31.6	31.6	33.8	1.1	2.8	1.7	3.4	3.2
Wheat millfeeds	384.3	348.0	379.5	372.6	*	---	---	---	---	---
Rice millfeeds	49.7	21.0	26.3	31.7	*	---	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal, dehydrated	109.9	305.7	320.0	173.2	146.5	723.2	480.4	587.2	621.7	631.0
sun-cured	25.4	55.5	51.6	47.9	41.2	13.4	17.5	15.1	12.4	12.0
Total	135.3	361.2	371.6	221.1	134.0	736.6	497.9	602.3	634.0	643.0
Inedible tallow	47.1	36.0	30.5	30.0	*	---	---	---	---	---
	Foreign trade									
	Exports					Imports				
	1972	1973				1972	1973			
	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	1,000 tons					1,000 tons				
Soybean meal	285.3	191.7	323.0	186.8	293.7	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed meal	0	6.7	1.1	2.8	3.3	.6	.1	0	0	0
Linseed meal	37.8	23.0	12.9	5.2	15.1	.2	3/	3/	3/	0
Other oilseed meals	5.2	12.8	12.4	6.0	4.9	.8	.2	0	.1	.2
Fish meal	---	---	---	---	---	46.2	11.5	21.1	5.3	5.0
Molasses	4.7	.3	2.6	1.7	12.5	90.0	127.1	190.8	123.7	240.4
Corn gluten feed	62.1	104.6	78.6	41.8	92.3	---	---	---	---	---
Other corn byproducts	11.3	26.1	9.0	.3	4.4	---	---	---	---	---
Wheat mill feeds	.2	20.2	13.7	7.8	.2	16.0	9.6	6.7	13.0	17.0
Alfalfa meal, dehydrated	13.7	10.1	18.2	18.1	22.1	---	---	---	---	---
sun-cured	8.2	20.7	19.5	16.2	19.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total	21.9	30.3	37.7	34.3	41.5	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed poultry feed	13.0	5.4	9.7	9.3	8.3	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed dairy feed	2.5	1.1	.9	.8	1.3	---	---	---	---	---
	1,000 bushels					1,000 bushels				
Feed grains (including products)										
Corn	80,254	124,929	138,543	113,002	92,933	72	77	89	33	363
Grain sorghum	15,575	20,700	27,749	19,711	13,270	0	2	2	5	1
Oats	440	5,751	5,637	5,139	9,004	200	30	18	37	61
Barley	3,352	9,784	8,811	11,944	5,549	1,390	592	343	487	922
Total (Mil, short tons)	2,771	4,404	4,958	4,085	3,052	57	17	11	13	34
	Grain processing or use									
	1972	1973								
	July	August	April	May	June	July	August			
	1,000 bushels									
Corn										
Distilled spirits & alcohol	1,337	992	3,056	3,116	2,891	1,902	2,209			
Grain sorghum										
Distilled spirits & alcohol	294	2,704	60	218	67	88	2,392			
Barley										
Malt liquors	10,573	10,410	10,317	10,936	10,383	10,966	11,304			
Distilled spirits & alcohol	154	195	392	406	350	155	2,945			

1/ Data compiled from Bureau of the Census, Agriculture Marketing Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce. 2/ Processors' plants. 3/ Less than 50 tons. * Not yet available.

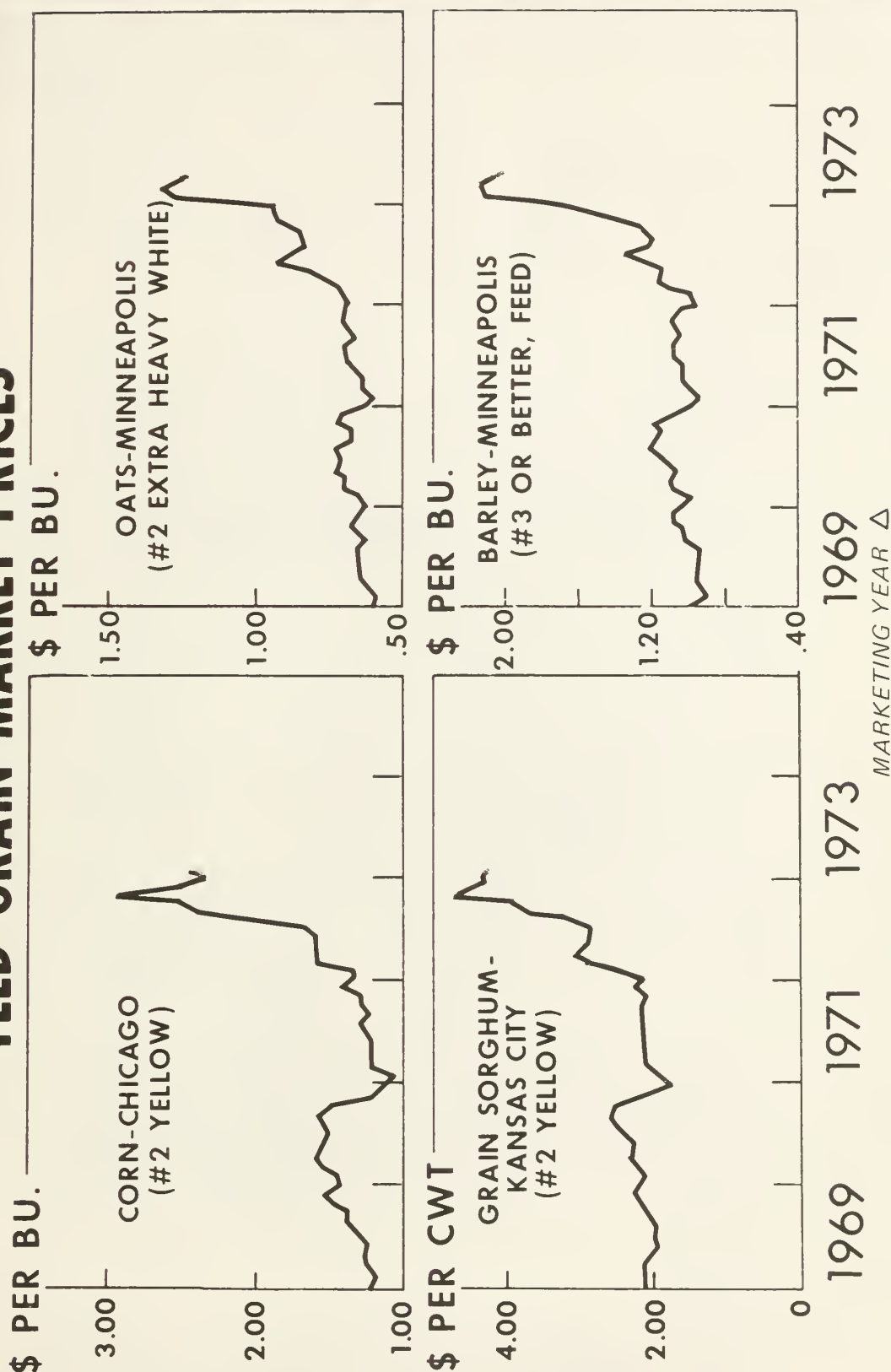
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SUMMARY OF EVENTS AFFECTING THE FEED SITUATION (Continued)

		Corn prices Chicago cash Dol. per bu.
1973		
March 15	Prospective 1973 plantings of corn placed at 71½ million acres. Final estimate of 1972 corn production was 5,553 million bushels with yield of 96.9 bushels from 66.8 million acres planted	1.58
March 26	1973 Feed Grain Program modified again to encourage more plantings	1.58
Jan.-Mar.	Quarterly corn exports totaled 301 million bushels, up 74% from 1972	1.51-1.68
April 24	Corn stocks indicated Jan.-Mar. domestic use was up 3%	1.66
Apr.-May	Unusually wet spring delayed start of plantings	1.60-2.36
June 13	President placed price ceilings on most items except raw agricultural products until Phase IV was implemented; U.S. Department of Commerce to collect and release export sales data on major crops and their products	2.48
June 27	Export sales data revealed extraordinarily heavy foreign demand for grain and oilseeds; embargo placed on exports of soybeans and cottonseed and their products	2.34
Apr.-June	Quarterly corn exports total 323 million bushels, 68% above 1972	1.60-2.59
July 2	Export controls replaced embargoes on exports of soybeans, cottonseed and their products	2.31
July 5	Export controls put on all major high-protein feeds	2.26
July 9	Soybean meal (Decatur) plummeted from \$450 peak on June 5 to \$210; Chicago corn eased to \$2.20	2.20
July 10	USDA Crop Report put 1973 corn plantings at 72½ million acres and production at 5.9 billion bushels based on trend yields	2.18
July 18	Phase IV permitted pass-through of cost-increases of raw agricultural products incurred since June 8 except for beef	2.46
July 19	USDA announced there would be no set-aside requirements for 1974 crops	2.59
July 24	Corn stocks indicated Apr.-June domestic use was up 6%; Oct.-June use was up 7%	2.72
Aug. 9	USDA Crop Report put corn plantings at 71.3 million acres and forecasted crop at 5.7 billion bushels	3.16
Aug. 10	President signs omnibus 1973 farm bill into law; contained provisions for acreage allotments, loan rates and target prices	3.31
Aug. 14-22	Chicago corn prices hit high, then decline	3.40-2.80
Sept. 10	Phase IV permitted pass-through of all cost increases since June 8	2.44
Sept. 11	USDA Crop Report forecasted corn crop at 5.8 billion bushels	2.49
Sept. 30	Export controls on soybeans and protein products lifted; monitoring of export sales of wheat, wheat flour, feed grains, oilseeds, rice, cotton, and products continued	2.52
July-Sept.	Quarterly corn exports total record 377 million bushels	2.18-3.40
Oct. 12	USDA Crop Report forecasted corn crop at 5.8 billion bushels, virtually same as in September	2.39
Oct. 24	Carryover of old corn on October 1 was reported at 707 million bushels, 37% below a year earlier; July-Sept. domestic use was up 9%. Total feed grain carryover was down 26%	2.35
Nov. 9	USDA Crop Report forecasted corn crop at record 5.7 billion bushels	2.34

FEED GRAIN MARKET PRICES



Δ BEGINNING OCT. 1 FOR CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM; JULY 1 FOR OATS AND BARLEY
 SOURCE: GRAIN MARKET NEWS, AMS

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Recent Department publications pertaining to the world grain situation that may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Growth Potential of Corn Production in Western Europe Through 1975 and 1980, July 1973, Econ. Res. Serv.—This bulletin focuses on production potential of corn in Western Europe to 1975 and 1980. In addition, an evaluation of probable corn use and net trade is presented.

Trends in World Grain Production, 1960 to 1972, Feb. 1973, For. Agr. Serv.—A useful statistical bulletin that provides area, yield, and production of the various grains in a world scope.

The Feed-Livestock Economy of Eastern Europe: Prospects to 1980, Oct. 1973, Econ. Res. Serv.—Analysis that centers around the agricultural sectors of East Europe during the 1970's. Discusses what these countries are doing to support their increasing livestock demand.

Foreign Agriculture Circular on Grain (FC 12-73), Octo. 1973 For. Agr. Serv.—Want the latest estimate of world supplies and demand for grain? This circular is a continuing series designed to keep interested people up-to-date on the world grain situation.

Marketing and Transportation Situation, Nov. 1973, "Grain and Soybean Transportation Problems in Fiscal 1974", Econ. Res. Serv.—This article points out some of the difficulties in transporting a record export movement of grains and soybeans and probable effects on domestic shippers.